

I. R. NEWSPAPER REGY

RECEIVED 3 AUG 1867.

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1133.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867.

PRICE {UNSTAMPED.. 511.  
STAMPED..... 6d.

## BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND.

At a Meeting of Gentlemen associated for the Preservation of Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, held on the 26th of July, 1867,

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair,  
It was unanimously resolved—

"That the best thanks of this meeting are due to the Corporation of London for the attention they gave to the representatives of the memorialists who addressed the Court of Common Council on this subject on the 9th of June, 1864; for the pains they have taken to effect an arrangement with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and on the failure of negotiations with that body, for the successful prosecution of the bill by which the inviolability of the Bunhill Fields Burial Ground is now satisfactorily and permanently secured."

"That their thanks are specially owing to the Committee of the Corporation to which the memorial was referred and the promotion of the views of the memorialists in Parliament entrusted; while the very valuable services rendered by Mr. Deputy Charles Reed, its chairman, demand especial acknowledgment."

"That the thanks of the meeting are also respectfully tendered to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., for taking charge of the bill in the two Houses of Parliament; and to Mr. J. R. Mills, M.P., for his exertions in promoting the measure."

Signed (by order),

T. C. TURBERVILLE, Secretary to the Memorialists.

London, 26th July, 1867.

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, MAITLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, N.W.

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Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES.

The 218th Half yearly Meeting of Governors was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, July 25, 1867, for the election of 40 orphan children from a list of 155 CANDIDATES, when at the close of the ballot the following were declared to be successful:—

1. Agnes, Emily..... 319	21. Joplin, Joseph J. P. ... 600
2. Chapman, Anne Maria 314	22. Hammond, Alfred ... 444
3. Pidgeon, Elizabeth ... 313	23. Berry, Jasper..... 390
4. Barker, Lily Mary M. 310	24. Elliott, Francis J. ... 373
5. Charter, Sarah Ethel 307	25. Bennett, Charles W. ... 372
6. Estcourt, Emma L. ... 294	26. Gravett, Charles ... 365
7. Munday, Ann ..... 292	27. Johnson, William F. 363
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9. Church, Clara ..... 274	29. Hindwood, William H. 351
10. Weatherley, Elizabeth 272	30. Taylor, Charles J. F. 351
11. Isaac, Mary ..... 305	31. Duncan, Alfred James 345
12. Hooker, Lucy Leah ... 380	32. Williams, John Chas. 335
13. Nokes, Ada Priscilla 280	33. Scott, Charles James 332
14. Bunner, Emily O. .... 258	34. Newbery, John Henry 318
15. Pegram, Kate..... 253	35. Batty, Joseph Ed-in 316
16. Sturgeon, Alice..... 252	36. Gells, Casper ..... 309
17. Lawrenson, Cathr. O. 247	37. Bellchambers, Wm. D. 305
18. Andrew, Ellen ..... 237	38. Tiplady, Fredk. C. ... 300
19. Priestley, Martha..... 199	39. Donaldson, Horace M. 294
20. English, Eliza ..... 167	40. Jackson, Henry..... 293

Resolved unanimously.—That the best thanks of this Meeting be presented to John Kemp Welch, Esq., V.P., for presiding this day, and to the Secretaries for their care in taking the ballot.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office—56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary. To constitute a Governor for life, 10s. 10s. and upwards; annually, 2s. and upwards; a life subscriber, 5s. 5s.; annually, 10s. 6d. The next Election will take place in January, when 40 Orphans will be admitted. Forms of application may be obtained at the office.

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SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

July, 1867.

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Mr. JNO STEWART, A.C.P.

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THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXVIII—NEW SERIES, No. 1133.]

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## Eccliaastical Affairs.

### THE PEERS AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

THE House of Lords has rejected Mr. Coleridge's Bill for the abolition of religious tests at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. We can hardly say that their decision has surprised us. We had inclined, it is true, to an expectation that they would pass the measure. The evident break-down of opposition to it in the Commons, the large majorities which endorsed its leading principles, the reticence of the Government, the certainty that postponement would rather increase than stay demands, and the near prospect of a Reformed Parliament, threw the balance of probability, we had supposed, on to the side of the passing of the Bill. We were not very sanguine. We were not nervously concerned. We can wait. But we miscalculated on one point. We did not give due consideration to the temper almost sure to be excited by the disagreeable but inevitable necessity of passing a democratic Reform Bill. To be compelled to satisfy one such demand upon them at the expense of their traditional principles is no doubt accounted more than enough for a single Session. Yet it is difficult to imagine a more insensate line of tactics, or one that is more certain of leading them into the very crowd of difficulties they would fain avoid, than that of pure negation and obstructiveness. That, however, is their look-out. If they enjoy their petty triumph, we also feel some satisfaction in the thought that a few more such defeats as that of last week will make us masters of the field, in Church as well as State.

Apart from the division, which will show a different result by-and-by, we take the debate to have been most encouraging in its significance. Its tone differed a whole octave from what we have been wont to hear from the Lords on politico-eccliaastical topics. It indicated a background of consciousness that the day is near at hand when the monopoly of University educational means and rewards must follow in the wake of all other monopolies. There was none of that defiant contempt in it which used to be hurled at us with such pride of superior position. The defence of things as they are was merely apologetical, and limited in its application to the present occasion. The battle-cry was not like the shout of those who expect to win more than this once. It had no ring in it as of yore. It was hollow, and, without giving an offensive meaning to the epithet, insincere—at least, on the part of the Conservative majority. The reasons assigned for the rejection of the Bill were no reasons. The ramparts hastily thrown up to protect the point of attack were only make-believe ramparts. The guns fired were but wooden guns, wholly unfit to be used on a second occasion. The flag flown had a near resemblance to a neutral flag, run up for this once to avert immediate pressure. "Not

now," "not by us," "not in this bit-by-bit manner," "not till we must"—such were the negative colours unhesitatingly displayed, where it was not long since the practice to flaunt scornful defiance. The Duke of Marlborough had the conduct of the defence, and that, of itself, proved that the fighting was for the nonce only, and was not expected to issue in either brilliant or permanent results, or in such as would influence another campaign. He did his best—it is not much—under the circumstances, but, on the whole, the party of obstruction cut but a sorry figure, save in numbers.

On the other hand, the debate showed a distinctly appreciable increase of courage and confidence on the part of the Liberal minority. Lord Kimberley led the way in behalf of Mr. Coleridge's Bill with a manly straightforwardness of spirit not often displayed in the Upper House when the rights of Nonconformists are in question, and was gallantly and ably supported by the Duke of Devonshire. But the speech of the evening was that of Earl Russell. The noble earl, of course, does not look with desire and approbation so far as we do. He occupies a very analogous position with regard to the Establishment, to that which the late Sir Robert Peel occupied between 1842 and 1846 in respect to the bread monopoly, and perhaps he is now too far advanced in life to change the traditional views held by his party. After reminding the Peers of the steps which one by one they had already taken, he continued,—“Having proceeded thus far, I think it is necessary for us to consider, having abandoned these principles of the last century, upon what principles we are to stand at present; and in considering this it seems to me that you cannot stop short of this principle—with regard to everything which is properly and strictly eccliaastical, you must leave the Church of England untouched and unaffected in order that it may be maintained and preserved; but with regard to those institutions which are not properly eccliaastical, which are more of a lay character, and which ought to be for the general benefit, in that case you should give the nation the advantage of those institutions, and should not confine them to any class.” The noble lord concluded his brief but powerful speech in these words:—“I say that the times are changed; that now there is a wish that these institutions which can be properly lay institutions, should be no longer the monopoly of the Established Church, but should be thrown open to the laity of England. If I am right in that, if that change has taken place, the House of Commons will be right in sending up Bills of this nature, and we shall be right in supporting them. It would be more convenient to have them all together, and I should wish to have them together, but, together or separately, I must maintain the principles of civil and religious liberty, which I think are involved in this Bill, and I should go contrary to my principles and convictions if I voted against it.”

For a brief while, then, the rights which have been generously demanded on our behalf, and which a middle-class House of Commons has conceded by unusually large majorities, are withheld from us by hereditary wisdom or folly. Next year, we hope that the complaint of the dissentient lords who objected to piecemeal legislation on this subject will be satisfactorily met. We must have a Bill dealing with the whole question of the Universities and Colleges in relation to religious tests. The expediency of taking this course was discussed with a view to the tactics to be adopted this Session. Not that we have any expectation that the Lords desire a comprehensive and final measure, or will assent to a larger and more complete, in preference to a smaller and a partial, change. But it will be sound policy to submit to public opinion, and to the new constituent body, a broad and thoroughly intelligible principle consistently worked out to its

legitimate consequences. “The national means and apparatus of mental culture free to all parties, without regard to their religious faith”—this is the principle we trust to see embodied in suitable measures, applicable primarily to the two Universities, and subsequently to minor educational institutions. Again we say, we can wait—for we need no other assurance than what we are able to derive from this debate in the Lords, that the day is not remote when every disability to which Dissenters are subjected by the jealousy of the Established Church in reference to educational institutions, will be swept away by the will of the nation, any opposition of the hereditary branch of the Legislature notwithstanding.

## ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Wesleyan Conference is now holding its sittings at Bristol. The reports presented to it, with one exception, indicate the great prosperity of the body. Everything seems to be increasing,—churches, Sunday-schools, members, scholars, and money. No fewer than a hundred and seventeen new chapels have been authorised to be erected during the year, and 254,074l. raised for chapel-building and repairs. This, we imagine, is more than any other religious denomination in England could state. Besides this, 5,137 Sunday-schools, with 100,001 teachers, and 556,502 scholars, have been maintained at an expense of 34,304l. It is stated, however, that Methodism in the villages is declining. This is the testimony of the Rev. C. Prest, who remarked that he had been for many years painfully aware of what, when first alleged, he was disinclined to believe,—that Methodism was greatly declining in the rural districts. This, he added, was especially the case in Lincolnshire, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire. Mr. Pethick, of Bristol, said that he had been accustomed to visit country villages for years, and was bound to say that Methodism was fast declining in them. Mr. J. P. Bunting said the same, and so, we take it, this may be considered to be an admitted fact. We regret to hear of it, unless, as may be possible, something better than Methodism—that is, Conference Methodism—is taking its place. The Conference has twice had before it the question of the Irish Church and indiscriminate endowments. At a meeting of the Home Mission Committee, Dr. Osborn, of pro-Church-rate celebrity, in deprecating the reception of any money from the Government for Wesleyan army chaplains, said:—

Let them look ahead. Let them look at the tendencies of the times. Let them think for a moment of the probable consequences of any attempt to extend the principle of endowment; especially in Ireland. Let them ask themselves if they were prepared to dip any deeper into the same dish with “the mother of harlots.” (Hear, hear.) Let them ask themselves whether the time had not come when they must make their choice! If the alternative were—universal endowment, or no endowment,—would any Methodist hesitate? (“No, no.”)

Dr. Robinson Scott, who attended as a deputation from the Irish Conference, spoke to the same effect,—

The shadows of coming events admonish us the day is not far distant when in Ireland either Popery will be endowed or Protestantism disendowed—(Hear, hear)—and, Sir, when it comes to the alternative, shall we have any difficulty in taking our position? I trow not. I believe we shall be found standing on the Protestant platform, come weal or woe; and now we must prepare as to the responsibility of the whole country.

An editorial writer in the *Methodist Recorder* is careful to let us know what the exact meaning of this language is, and we thank him for doing it. Referring to Dr. Osborn's speech, he says,—“The response was unmistakable, and no doubt will be gratifying to our friends the Dissenters; though it is occasioned rather by repulsion from Romanism than by attraction to the principles of the Liberation Society.” Yes, as the writer says,



the response is "gratifying" to us. But we have never doubted that there must be this response. We can always rely on Wesleyan Protestantism. Whether our doctrine be preached from hate or love, we can thank God that it is preached.

This is what the Wesleyans think, and, as we have said, we are glad that they think as they do. Now let us turn to what Roman Catholics think and say on some other matters. We have had the curiosity to turn over, for our own information, the files of some Roman Catholic journals. Our principal object in seeking this reading was to ascertain what Roman Catholics say on general public questions. Very few of us know what Roman Catholicism is in the present day, but we can gather something of its nature from the recorded opinions of the journals in widest circulation amongst them. Supposing Roman Catholicism were to be endowed, what sort of thing, religiously, politically, and socially, should we be endowing? We asked ourselves this question, and we obtained an answer. But we wished, while we were reading, that we had had a Ritualist at either elbow. The merciless way in which Roman Catholics treat these gentlemen is really delightful. Here is a bit, for instance, from the *Weekly Register* :—

We see some few of the clergy and laymen solemnly announcing themselves to belong to the "Catholic" Church throughout the world, whilst eating the bread of an Establishment of which nine-tenths of the heads, together with four-fifths of the clergy, and quite as great a portion of the laity, denounce all Catholic doctrines as those of the Church from which their forefathers seceded three hundred years ago. Surely if there was a fool's paradise these men have found it, and rejoice at the pleasant fictions it affords their imaginations room to revel in. As Catholics, we have naturally far more sympathy with the doctrines and teaching of the Ritualists than with that of other schools in the English Church. As we said before, they are accustoming the great mass of the people to what must in the end lead them towards the true Church. But this cannot blind us to the fact that they are most inconsistent in all they do. If they really believe what they profess, they ought not to remain where they are. They are eating the bread of what is essentially a Protestant Church whilst denouncing the very name of Protestant doctrine. It is only by quibbles quite unworthy of Christian gentlemen that they make out any argument which justifies their present position. Taking even the highest view which they put forth of their own Church, they disfigure that Church far more than her greatest enemies could do.

Here is another bit from the same journal :—

Truth is truth. To say that the English Establishment is part of the Church Catholic is, in simple, round Anglo-Saxon, a huge falsehood. It is not in communion with the Catholic—whilst its followers are pleased to call the Roman Church. It is true that some of them have latterly put on parts of the old garment which those who founded their denomination repudiated long ago, and in this coat—ill-fitting and on their backs most absurd—they strut about, saying to the world, "See what fine Catholics we are." But the figure is transparently contradictory. If the so-called reformation of the English Church ever took place—and even Anglican Catholics will hardly deny that it did so—the movement was quite as much against the doctrines of Rome as against the Pope's authority. The very formation of the Anglican Church was by a protest against Rome, and those who then, and since, and now belong to that Church, were, are, and must be, Protestants. It would not be more absurd and illogical for a Catholic to remain in the Church whilst calling himself a Protestant, than for a Protestant to assume the name of Catholic. Nor is their claim to be called Catholics allowed by at least one-half the members of their own communion. "In nothing unity, in doubtful matters animosity, in all things amity," ought to be the standing motto of the English Church at the present day. We make the Ritualists a gift of these pleasant criticisms.

But other criticisms in these journals we read with something of the same kind of feeling that one has in sniffing assassins. Italy, for instance, is touched upon, and Garibaldi is described as "this arrogant and fallen adventurer," "this poor zealot," and this "revolutionary Barnum." Victor Emanuel, Cavour, and Garibaldi, are "two rogues and a madman." What will be said now that the Italian Church Property Bill has passed, it is impossible to imagine. Another journal, the *Universal News*, describes another Italian patriot as "that most infamous of ruffians, Mazzini." This is a specimen of Catholic foreign politics. How some home affairs should be managed we may judge from the way in which Murphy the lecturer is written about.

We are far (says one of these Church journals) from advising the use of violence under such circumstances; in fact, we would much prefer to see such pests treated with contempt; but if the Irishmen of Birmingham and such like places are subjected to annoying remarks of neighbours and others, owing to these "lectures," let them by every means go in a body and "lynch" the rascal who disturbs the peace. It is the bounden duty of magistrates and others to take care that the religious feelings of a large portion of the population be not outraged by ragamuffins, who bawl for a couple of hours to an ignorant multitude at the rate of a penny or two pence per head. If such magistrates do not consider it to be their duty to prevent such displays, and the consequences that are always sure to follow, there is nothing left then for those who are so grossly insulted but to

take the matter into their own hands, and summarily put an end to the offences which disturb the peace.

Is not this the very genius of liberty? Something of the same spirit, we imagine, led the two Catholic peers, Lord Arundel and Lord Denbigh, to vote last week against the Tests Abolition Bill.

In view of the impending discussion on the Church-rates Abolition Bill in the House of Lords on Friday night, the *Times* has devoted two articles to this question. In the first the Lords were called upon to settle it in the direction of Mr. Waldegrave Leslie's abandoned amendment; in the second the Lords were called upon to refuse the rights of vestry to Dissenters and to give the Bill a dismissal for another year. The *Times* says of Mr. Hardcastle's measure :—

His bill does not touch the undoubted right of every Dissenter to claim to be in a legal sense a member of the Church of England, to enter the vestry, to speak, to vote, and to carry a division against the clergyman and his regular congregation. It would not touch the right of the Dissenters to carry the election of at least one churchwarden, so as to paralyse, if no more, the action of the Church officers in some important matters. Whatever the majority of a vestry can do a Dissenting majority can do; and they can do it as legal members of the Church of England. They can do it now, and they would still be able to do it after a simple, unqualified abolition of Church-rates. The Church of England must remain the object of attack, and if the Dissenter, while exonerated from rates, can still enter the parish vestry and take a ratepayer's ordinary part in the management of Church matters, no doubt he will avail himself of a legal privilege to emancipate himself from what he thinks religious oppression.

The best answer to all this is contained in an article which appeared in the *Times* of July 19th of last year. That journal, in describing Mr. Gladstone's Bill, which proposed to exclude Dissenters from interference in purely Church affairs in vestry, remarked that the more such propositions were considered "the less they commended themselves to the friends of the Church." They were described as "not just," as an attempt to "drive a sharp bargain," and as "setting the Church on one side and the Dissenters on the other." "It is satisfactory," added the *Times*, "that a Bill involving such objectionable principles should have found no favour with the High-Church party." It proceeded to ask what Mr. Bovill meant by his Bill?—

Is it security that Church people shall be able to do what they like with their own, and enshrine themselves in their own ecclesiastical pale, free from the intrusion and the annoyance of people who differ from them? If such be the object, we have already commented on the false policy it implies. But to put this out of the question, is it an object which can possibly be attained? Considering the average size of the parishes in which such a measure would take effect, can it be supposed that any legal provisions would practically exclude Dissenters from exercising an influence over Church matters? In the great town parishes, for which legislation is not the least needed, the matter has settled itself. Dissenters leave Churchmen alone, and Churchmen Dissenters. But in ordinary parishes, which form almost one family, can it be supposed that Dissenters will cease to exercise an influence in Church affairs merely because they are legally excluded? . . . The people would not be willing to give up their hold on the Church, and the Church would be supremely unwise if it endeavoured to make them.

We need not quote more to answer the *Times* of Monday. Earl Morley, who has undertaken the charge of this measure in the Lords, is a young Liberal peer of some twenty-four years of age, and one of the rising hopes of the Whig party. We have no doubt, from all we know, that he will do justice to his subject.

The introduction of the New Bishops Bill has given opportunity to Mr. Hadfield to move for a return of the sums which have been expended on bishops' palaces and other residences of ecclesiastical dignitaries. Most of the figures have been pretty often published, but they will well bear a republication. Here they are to the present date :—

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES.—Bath and Wells (Wells), 4,000*l.*; Chester (Chester), 4,800*l.*; Exeter (Exeter), 3,526*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; Gloucester and Bristol (Stapleton), 23,627*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; Gloucester and Bristol (Gloucester), 14,411*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; Hereford (Hereford), 800*l.*; Lincoln (Rusholme), 52,194*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; Llandaff (Llandaff), 9,054*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; Manchester (ManMeth Hall), 19,037*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; Norwich (Norwich), 7,745*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; Oxford (Cuddesdon), 6,819*l.*; Peterborough (Peterborough), 3,800*l.*; Ripon (Ripon), 14,591*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; Rochester (Danbury), 30,530*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; Salisbury (Salisbury), 2,000*l.*; Worcester (Hartlebury), 7,000*l.*; York (Bishopthorpe), 2,000*l.*

DECANAL AND CANONICAL RESIDENCES.—Bangor Canonical House, 2,900*l.*; Hereford Canonical House, 800*l.*; Llandaff Decanal and Canonical Houses, 6,544*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; St. Asaph Canonical House, 2,917*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

#### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The formal opening of the Wesleyan Conference at Bristol took place on Thursday in Old Market-street Chapel. The Rev. W. Arthur, M.A., president, commenced the proceedings by giving out the hymn with the singing of which it is customary to begin the Conference, and which commences :—

And we are yet alive  
And see each other's face?

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. HANNAH and

T. VASSEY. The roll of the Legal Hundred was then called over, and dispensations were granted to the absentees. The hundred are for legal purposes, the Conference, according to John Wesley's deed; and the vacancies which have occurred by death or superannuation in that body must be supplied before any work of the Conference can be performed. All the ordinary business of the Conference, however, is done by the vote of all ordained ministers present, and is confirmed by a vote of the Legal Conference at the close. There were eleven vacancies to be supplied; five by nomination by and from ministers of fourteen years' standing; five by election on the ground of seniority; one by nomination of the Irish Conference. The several ballots and nominations took place, after which the Rev. John Bedford was selected president for the ensuing year by an immense majority. He received 191 votes, the next highest only 21. The Rev. John Farrar was elected secretary. After a few words from the ex-President in introducing his successor to the chair and handing over to him John Wesley's Bible, the President Elect addressed the Conference, and in the course of his brief speech said :—

It is not customary to utter opinions on wide ecclesiastical questions. But at a time like this, when so many forms of error are rife, I will venture to express my belief and conviction that the Methodist Conference and people will be faithful to the doctrines of the Holy Scripture as held by our founder; that they will be preached in all our pulpits, and thus we shall bear testimony against prevailing errors. Our position is peculiar to ourselves. We can pursue our toil without the fear of Ritualistic tendencies, and without, as a people, pressing into the arena of politics. Our work is to spread Scriptural holiness. From this we have neither time nor inclination to turn aside. Ever ready to give the right hand of fellowship to all who love the Lord Jesus, we hope to see the day when many of those differences which exist among Christians shall be removed, or at any rate so far softened as no longer to prevent the most cordial co-operation.

Thanks to the ex-president were proposed by the Rev. W. Shaw, seconded by Dr. Waddy, and supported by the Rev. S. Hardy, Dr. Rigg, and T. Vasey. Thanks were also given to the secretary and under-secretary. The Rev. M. O. Osborn was elected to fill the place of association secretary, vacated by Mr. Bedford's elevation to the presidency. The Conference prayer-meeting afterwards commenced, at which the chapel was crowded.

At the evening session the Rev. D. A. PAYNE, D.D., a bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke of what Methodism was doing for the black race. They were sometimes called the coloured race,—at any rate, they were men. Many negroes were converted by Wesley's first missionaries to America. They joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in 1815 withdrew from that body. The African Methodist Episcopal Church supplied the first chaplains to the 200,000 coloured troops of the Union army. Their ministers had followed in the track of their conquering army, collected the contrabands, formed them into societies, and established schools for their benefit. Now in that region they had 61,000 members. The bishop gave several interesting facts illustrating the progress of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and also told the affecting story of his own life and struggles. He concluded a most eloquent address amid the repeated cheers of the conference.

On Friday a memorial from the Bristol auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance was presented, and was ordered to be read at the first convenient opportunity. The address of the Canadian Conference was read. It referred to the prosperity of their collegiate institutes, and of their missionary work among Indians. Twenty-three young men had been ordained. The increase of membership was 1,689. Their female college had 140 pupils, and the Victoria University 294 undergraduates. In seventeen Indian missions they had 2,044 members; 350,000 of the population returned themselves as Methodists. They requested the Rev. W. M. Punshon as their next president; the Rev. L. Taylor as co-delegate; Mr. Punshon to travel through Canada during the current year. Dr. Osborn, the Revs. W. B. Pope and Joseph Bush were appointed to prepare a reply. It was then agreed that the next conference should be held at Liverpool. The suggestions of the district meetings were read over without discussion. They included the following topics :—The division of the London district; mode of examination of probationers; the propriety of Parliamentary action to prevent clerical tyranny in the management of day-schools assisted by Government grants; the arrangements for missionary deputations; the statement of the number of communicants in the circuit schedules; and the formation of an extension fund for Scotland. The ex-president, Dr. Hammond, and the Rev. B. Frankland, B.A., were appointed a committee to revise the pastoral address, the draft of which had been prepared by the Rev. J. D. Geden. The sitting was brought to a close at three o'clock.

On Saturday, the names of candidates for the ministry were received. 98 were submitted, and 78 accepted. In reference to some of the cases, lengthened conversation occurred. Among other matters referred to was the propriety of requiring from all Welsh candidates the power of preaching in English as well as in their own language. The President expressed his conviction that at an early date it would be advisable to insist upon this qualification. In reply, a Welsh minister said the time would not come for fifty years when it would be needful for ministers in North Wales to preach in English. The next question was one always received with much emotion, "Who have died during the year?" The



names were read over without remark. The next question related to ministerial character, and the consideration of it had not terminated when the sitting closed.

At the various committees (in which there is a strong lay element) held the week preceding the Conference, interesting business was transacted. The following statistics were laid before the Education Committee:—Day-schools—schools, 631; scholars, 99,128; increase, 5,934; average attendance, 65,064; increase, 836. Sunday-schools—schools, 5,137; increase, 80; scholars, 556,502; increase, 13,435; scholars in society, 32,898; increase, 1,656; scholars in select religious classes, 16,432; teachers, 100,001; increase, 1,854; teachers, members of society, 73,555; increase, 2,670; cost of Sunday-schools, 34,592L.

The Rev. JOHN CLULOW read a report based upon information which he had collected during the year as official visitor of Sunday-schools. He stated that in very many respects there had been considerable improvement in the working and results of Sunday-schools in the year. He referred to a decrease in eight districts, 1,140 occurred in Cornwall, owing to emigration; the remainder arose chiefly in the agricultural districts, and from the requirements rigidly enforced by many of the clergy compelling those attending day-schools to be present at church, and at Church Sunday-schools. Reference had been made to this matter in the meetings of several district committees in May. The Hull committee, after the mention of several oppressive cases of this kind (in one of which the clergyman had compelled children of Methodist parents to be re-baptized before he would admit them to the day-school), sent a suggestion to the Conference asking it to consider the propriety of obtaining statistical information throughout England and Wales as to the number of instances of such restrictions, with a view to the further enforcement of the Conscience Clause, or some other adequate remedy for the evils complained of. The first resolution, which was moved by the Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, referred with satisfaction to the reported increase in Methodist day-schools, alluded to probable legislative proposals for the extension of national education, and affirmed that no matured scheme could commend itself to the Methodist community which did not provide for instruction in the truths of the Word of God. An interesting discussion followed, of which the following is an outline:—

Mr. PERCIVAL W. BUNTING drew the attention of the committee to the importance of its political position. He believed that not only would the Reform Bill add a large number of persons to the constituencies needing education to qualify them, but that it would also inaugurate a period of sharp and decisive legislation, and that the foremost question which would be thus dealt with was that of education. There would be a hard battle between the clerical party on the one hand and the secularists on the other, and in this the committee must be prepared to take its part. He did not know but that to save the religious question they might have to side with the Church party first, and to fight them afterwards. He hoped the committee would realise its power, and take care duly to exercise its political influence, so as to secure a right issue of the pending contest.

Mr. W. W. POOCK deprecated Methodist political combination; but he did not think that was what Mr. Bunting had intended. On the question mooted he did not much care to look ahead, but thought that they could deal with it when the time came.

The Rev. S. R. HALL believed that the disposition to entrust the provision of education to parochial authorities was increasing, and though he did not like to prognosticate, he had his fears on the subject. Allusion had been made to the lack of pupil-teachers. He urged that no more important question could be considered than how to increase the supply of converted youths to act as teachers. He urged that personal consecration to the service of God, without any conditions of remunerative salary, was the principle which had sustained the Methodist ministry, and it alone could sustain the day-school education by providing efficient teachers.

The Rev. J. H. RIGG cited the case of a parish near Goolie, in which the Church day-school was maintained by assessment, the amount being levied and collected like other local rates, but not insisted on when payment was refused. He urged a thorough and speedy exposure of all cases of clerical intolerance in requiring attendance at church, &c., on the part of day-schools.

Dr. OSBORN proposed a resolution on Sunday-school affairs, and expressing gratification that the draft of a code of rules was ready to be submitted to the Conference. In reference to the question of national education in day-schools, he said Meth dists had only to continue the course they had hitherto pursued.

Mr. HOLDEN, M.P., wished Methodists would give more attention to politics. He did not much fear a system of secular education, but believed that the Sunday-schools would, if it were adopted, satisfactorily supply the element of religious instruction. He asked the committee to give Mr. Bruce's measure candid and careful consideration.

The Rev. C. PARST, in allusion to some remarks made by Mr. Holden, said that no gentleman could represent Methodism in the House of Commons; but that, when need arose, it would represent itself, as it had done, by petitions.

Dr. RIGG said that, if he had to choose between a system which put education in the country at the mercy of the clergy, and another which, though secular entirely, would at the same time have education free from clerical oppression and open to the zeal of the churches in its religious elements, he would prefer the latter; but he did not think they had reached such a dilemma.

The discussions in the Missionary Committee of Review were of an unusually animated character. From all the principal towns, between the extreme point in Cornwall to the extreme point in Scotland, lay gentlemen were present, among whom were T.

Holden, Esq., M.P.; Messrs. Sheriff Lycey, Popock M'Arthur, T. P. Bunting, J. S. Budgett, and others. This committee is intended to review the entire proceedings of the Missionary Committee for the whole year. The minutes were read by the Rev. Dr. Osborn, and occupied nearly two hours. They referred to the financial expenditure, the communications between the missionaries and committee, to intercourse with Government, to the events transpiring in all parts of the world calculated to give anxiety, to the progress of the new John Wesley ship, to the calamities which have befallen the West Indian Islands, and to the entire general state of the missions. Several points in the minutes engaged the attention of the meeting, and excited discussion. The report of the Army and Navy Committee stated that the Commander-in-Chief had given orders that the Wesleyan parade and voluntary service should be published in orders in the same way as those of the Church of England, Rome, and Scotland. Hundreds of soldiers and soldiers' wives had been converted. As to the navy, from one ship 119 soldiers had come ashore for worship. Increased attention had been given to the militia. No taint of Fenianism had appeared among the Wesleyan troops.

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT.

Mr. M'Evoe has abandoned all intention of proceeding this session with the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Amendment Repeal Bill, and the order for its second reading no longer remains on the journals of the House of Commons.

Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, was examined last Tuesday week at great length by the Ecclesiastical Titles Committee of Mr. M'Evoe. His eminence stated that, as a Christian and an Englishman, he protested against being compelled to violate the law of the land, but that he had no alternative, as he could not exercise episcopal functions without doing so. He also urged, upon public grounds, that it was in the last degree undesirable that when Catholic princes and ambassadors came to this country they should find the bishops of their own Church not only ignored, so far as their sacerdotal character was concerned, but made the subject of pains and penalties in the nineteenth century.

The following interesting evidence was given by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham at the concluding sitting of the committee on Thursday:—

Dr. Ullathorne, Roman Catholic bishop, was examined, and having in reply to the chairman explained the difference between the jurisdiction of vicars apostolic—of whom he had been one—and bishops in ordinary, proceeded to say that the bishops exercised no temporal authority whatever. The document appointing the vicars apostolic did so expressly in respect of the Catholic flock only, and the same observation applied to the document creating the hierarchy. He had had a great deal to do with the negotiations which resulted in the establishment of the hierarchy, and could state that the utmost care was taken to avoid a conflict with English opinion and English law. After the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill had passed, a declaration was signed by about 400,000 Roman Catholic laity to the effect that the creation of the hierarchy was a purely spiritual act, and that it conferred no temporal authority. Before the document was signed by the Pope he (Dr. Ullathorne) came to England and consulted the bishops, all of whom were Englishmen, as to its contents, so anxious were they all not to do anything that was adverse to English opinion. There could be no hierarchy without local title. To give up their title and to continue bishops would be simply impossible. The local title limited jurisdiction. It was essentially a matter of conscience and a theological matter. We have never believed in the validity of the Anglican orders. We could not recognise them as an episcopacy, and those of the Anglican clergy who form our Church are invariably re-ordained. We have nothing to do with the Anglican bishops, or they with us. From their high position, and the respect they are held in by their flocks, we treat them with every courtesy, but when it comes to the question are they duly qualified bishops, we cannot recognise them as such.

Mr. Walpole: Then the establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country was a negation of the Church of England?—It was perhaps virtually.

How do you reconcile that negation with the fact that the United Church of England and Ireland is recognised in acts of Parliament?—Those acts were probably passed by members of the Anglican Church. We recognise the existence of a Church of England, which is believed to be a true Church by its members, but we do not admit that it is so. The establishment of a hierarchy was the reconstruction of the old vicariates. The hierarchy were merely to exercise spiritual jurisdiction over their own flocks. Wealth has been accumulated by the Roman Catholic Church, but that Church will contrast favourably with the Established Church in that respect.

Mr. Paull: Is it not also the policy of the Roman Catholic Church to obtain from persons who are sick or in extremis, bequests?

Dr. Ullathorne: To the extent to which the Church requires it, but certainly not to any improper extent. I have myself discouraged the disposition of persons to give property to the Church away from their children.

To the Chairman: We are satisfied with the spiritual power that we have, but what we require is that we should be freed from the stigma which the act puts upon us. It has had a bad moral effect, and renders a Catholic bishop little better in law than an outlaw. We cannot surrender our bishoprics if we desired to do so.

The Chairman: Would it remove the difficulty if the law were so amended as to make legal the title, "Roman Catholic Archbishop of Birmingham," for instance?

Dr. Ullathorne: The phrase would be incorrect. There is but one "Roman" bishop, and he is the Pope. There is but one "Catholic" or universal bishop, and he is also the Pope. All other bishops are of limited spiritual jurisdiction, and that jurisdiction is defined by the local title. The Anglican bishop would sign himself—say, "James, London." A Catholic bishop would sign him-

self, "James, Bishop of London." The phrase, "Roman Catholic faith" is correct, but that is a different thing to that which is implied by "Roman Catholic" prefixed to the title of a bishop. He had no objection that Parliament should make it legal that Catholic bishops should be described in deeds, wills, and other documents, as "Roman Catholic bishop" of such a place, but they would not so describe themselves.

Mr. Chatterton: Would you wish the bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland to give up the word "Catholic"?—I would not ask them to give up anything.

To the Chairman: Any attempt to make the Catholic bishops call themselves "Roman Catholic bishop" of such a place would be an attempt to limit them, and to deny their universality.

Mr. Paull: You use the word universality. Do you claim spiritual jurisdiction over all the people in your diocese?

Dr. Ullathorne said his jurisdiction only extended over Catholics, but, as he had before explained, those who were baptized and died in a state of grace, although not in outward communion with the Church, would be saved.

The Committee are now considering their report.

#### A NOVEL VILLAGE FESTIVAL.

The village of Oakington on Wednesday last (says the *Cambridge Independent*) was the scene of a gathering which we should opine has not been previously witnessed there within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. More than 2,000 persons, old and young, assembled in a field belonging to Mr. R. Morris to do honour to the memory of three Nonconformist worthies, whose ashes are buried in a garden near to the parish church. The names of these persons are the Revs. F. Holcroft, Joseph Oddy, and Henry Oasland, who, rather than forego their religious principles in obedience to the laws of the time in which they lived, suffered imprisonment and ejection from the Established Church. They lived in the earlier portion of the seventeenth century, and their last resting-place is known as the "Three Graves." A visitor to Oakington would hardly fail to ask to see the locality where the graves are situated, as the story connected with them forms an important page in history. Wednesday last was a lovely day, and the tent in which the proceedings took place was crowded, and there was as large a number of persons outside. Dr. Green, of Cambridge, presided: the Revs. J. C. Wells, Cottenham; Flanders, Swavesey; King, Gransden; Neale, Waterbeach; Parish, Oakington; Shaw, Over; Mr. J. Smith, Willingham; and others, being on the platform. After a portion of Scripture had been read and prayer offered up, the CHAIRMAN addressed the assembly, and said that they were there to impress more deeply upon their minds the value of the truths which sustained these good men amidst many trials and persecutions which they endured for righteousness' sake.

We think, also (he added), there is a propriety in the time we have chosen for this commemoration; we live in a day in which great efforts are made to introduce a religion of form and ceremony, and there is danger that the simplicity of the Gospel will be lost sight of. We think well, therefore, that we should return to ancient landmarks, and adhere to and hold with greater tenacity our Protestant and Nonconformist principles. We think the Ritualism, or semi-Popery, which prevails in many parts of our country is fraught with mischief, and we apprehend that the command of the Saviour to preach the Gospel to every creature needs none of this haberdashery to enforce it. We have the utmost confidence in the faith which sustained these noble men. We honour them for their courage, their conscientiousness, and their fortitude and zeal; and so far as their lives were holy and consistent, we desire to imitate them.

The Rev. J. C. WELLS, of Cottenham, then read a carefully prepared biographical sketch which he had collected from MS. and other sources of the three worthies, commencing with the life of Francis Holcroft, M.A., who was once an undergraduate and afterwards Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge. He embraced Puritanical principles, and used to preach at Lillington, Bassingbourn, and Eversden. He was one of the originators of Nonconformity in that neighbourhood, and suffered twelve years' imprisonment in Cambridge gaol rather than sacrifice his religious principles. He died in 1703. The second of the subject of the sketch was Joseph Oddy, who was ejected from the incumbency of Meldreth in 1662, because he refused to subscribe to the tenets of the Establishment. He was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and after his ejection he went throughout the fen country preaching wherever opportunity was afforded him. For a period he was in some way joint pastor of Willingham and Cottenham. He died in 1717. The third person referred to by Mr. Wells was Henry Oasland, who was the son of Mr. Oasland, ejected from Bewdley, Worcester, and was for seventeen years minister of the joint churches of Willingham and Cottenham. Not so much is known of his history as of the two former. He died in 1711, aged forty-three, and was buried by the side of his coadjutors at Oakington. A hearty vote of thanks having been voted to Mr. Wells for his admirable paper, which is forthwith to be published separately, the large company partook of tea in the tent, field, and at the neighbouring inns, and there was afterwards an evening meeting in the tent, Dr. Green again presiding. The Rev. J. SHAW, in the course of a very interesting speech, entered at some length into an explanation of some of the Acts of Parliament under which the three Nonconformist worthies suffered, and dwelt upon the courage and determination they showed amidst all their trials and troubles to preach the pure Gospel of Jesus, despite the forbidding of the law to the contrary. Their efforts had laid the foundation of the Nonconformity of the present day. At the close of his remarks he asked whether Pre-



testant Dissenters of the present day should sacrifice those noble principles, for maintaining which the occupants of the three graves and others had so unjustly suffered. Addresses in a similar spirit were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Flanders, Neal, King, and Farrand, and a very enjoyable day concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

**ANOTHER IMPRISONMENT FOR CHURCH-RATES.**—The State-Church has got another victim—this time in Somersetshire. Mr. Forster, of North Curry, about three years ago, was summoned for non-payment of Church-rates before the Taunton magistrates, whose jurisdiction was ousted. The case was carried to the superior court, that is, to the Consistorial Court of Wells, by the churchwardens, and the verdict was against Mr. Forster. Being unable to pay the costs in defence of this suit, Mr. Forster has been arrested at the instance of these worthies and put in the county gaol, Taunton. There are now two Church-rate prisoners—Mr. Grant, of Kettleburgh, being still in Whitecross-street, where he has now been incarcerated nearly four months.

**MR. HARCROFT AND THE CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.**—Appropos of a leading article in the *Times*, Mr. Harcroft writes to that journal:—

You say that it would have been at once wise and conciliatory if I had modified my bill so as to render it a measure for simply abolishing compulsory payment. If I had had any good reason to think that such a modification would have secured the passing of the measure this year, I should have most seriously entertained it. Having, however, no such encouragement, I should, I think, have been most unwise so to "change my front," when there was no reason to suppose that I should thereby turn opponents into friends.

Among the supporters of any principle, new or otherwise, there are usually some more hearty than others. These will vote for any measure which, in their belief, carries out the principle in which they are interested, while others will take advantage of any change in the framework of a bill, so as to avoid a vote which they give, if at all, in a lukewarm spirit.

It is not for me to say that the distinction to which I have referred exists on a question which is, I believe, espoused with more heart by its supporters than any other question now under discussion; but it would, I think, have been most unwise if I had acted on the assumption that such a distinction was totally absent.

**COMPOUND HOUSEHOLDING AND CHURCH-RATES.**—One effect of the Reform Bill has not been noticed. By extinguishing the compound householder, it will strengthen the hands of Church-rate abolitionists in the parish vestries, since many rates are now carried by a majority of votes, though the majority of voters has been against the extinction. Now, the landlords will lose their votes for the compounded properties, and the votes will be possessed by the tenants, whose names will be on the rate-book. As this would seal the doom of Church-rates in many parishes, the change would be important but for the fact that we are near to the time when they will be extinguished by the Legislature. And even when that consummation has been reached, there will be other ecclesiastical questions, the decision of which in the parish vestries will be effected favourably by the strengthening of the popular cause.—*Liberator*.

**THE REV. NEWMAN HALL** is about to proceed to the United States on the invitation of many friends there. He is expected to be absent about three months.

**DR. PUSEY** has been examined before a select committee of the House of Commons during the past week, and is said to have given evidence regarding the uses of the confessional of the most extraordinary kind.

**ROMISH HIERARCHY FOR SCOTLAND.**—A private letter from Rome states, says the *Weekly Register* (a Roman Catholic organ), that the Pope has consented to re-establish the hierarchy in Scotland. The same communication states that there will be one archbishop and six suffragan bishops named, the former to Glasgow, the latter to Edinburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, Stirling, and Kilmarnock.

**THE NUMBER OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PAPERS** is rapidly increasing. A year ago there were only the *Weekly Register* and the *Tablet*, but this year there have been born the *Westminster Gazette*, *Catholic Opinion* (a penny paper), and the *Universe*, written chiefly for the Anglo-Irish. There are also Roman Catholic papers at Liverpool and Glasgow, the *Northern Press* and the *Free Press*, both sold at a penny, and both anti-Fenian.

**THE BIBLE CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE** assembled on Monday in Zion Chapel, St. Austell, Cornwall. It was composed of sixty itinerant ministers and eight lay representatives. The following statistics are copied from the annual returns:—Itinerant ministers, 214; ditto superannuated, 30; local preachers, 1,725; chapels, 669; other preaching places, 289; in church fellowship, 26,275; Sunday-school teachers, 8,819; Sunday-schoolers, 40,351.

**PRESENTATION OF A BIBLE TO THE SULTAN.**—Before his Majesty left our shores he was presented by the British and Foreign Bible Society with a very handsomely-bound Bible in the Turkish language. He received this gift very graciously, and signified the same in a letter written by Fuad Pasha to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the president of the society. A Bible is also to be presented to the Egyptian Viceroy, but it was not ready in time, and will be sent out to Egypt.

**A MUNIFICENT CHURCHMAN.**—A gentleman whose

name has not been made known even to the authorities has contributed 5,000*l.* to the Bishop of London's Fund, for the purpose of promoting the erection of a new church at Kensal-green, the district around which is rapidly increasing in population. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have determined on liberally meeting the gift, and the arrangements for the new church and district will be completed without delay.

**THE CHURCH PAPERS AND THE LORD MAYOR.**—Some of the Church papers have fallen into an amusing mistake respecting the Lord Mayor in his connection with the recent meeting in the City on the subject of Ritualism. Both the *Guardian* and the *Church Times* are very sarcastical about a Jew meddling with such questions; but Alderman Gabriel, the present Lord Mayor of London, is, we understand, not a Jew, but a Christian, and a member of the Wesleyan Methodist body.

**THE IRISH PRESBYTERIANS AND THE ENDOWMENT OF ROMANISM.**—Dr. Bryce, of Belfast, in a recent speech before the United Presbyterian Synod in Scotland, told this anecdote. He met an eminent minister belonging to the Irish Assembly, and said to him, as he was wont to do, "Well, when are you going to have religion enough among you to throw up the *Regium Donum*?" "It may come to that," he replied, "by-and-bye. If the Government endow Popery, there are many of us prepared to give it up; but," he added solemnly and sadly, "they will not be the majority." So demoralising is bribery! At this moment the Popish hierarchy in Ireland have no better allies, none who play the game so well for them, as the recipients of the *Regium Donum*.

**THE RITUALISTS.**—The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"The omission of the prayer for the High Court of Parliament, I regret to say, is becoming common, though one would have thought that High Churchmen, who fear so much from Parliament, would have been the first to pray that all its consultations might be ordered for the good of the Church. They do not object to pray for the Ritual Commissioners, and in fact especially ask for them the prayers of the people. It is difficult, therefore, to understand why they should object to praying for that body which will have to act upon the report of the Commissioners. Meanwhile there is no doubt that the secession movement is gaining strength, and that should the Commissioners recommend Parliament to insist upon stringent legislation against the Ritualists, there would be a formidable schism."

**THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.**—In this city the Catholic Church is practically "established," although religious establishments are forbidden by the constitution, and condemned by public feeling. One hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars were voted for charities of various sorts last year out of the city taxes, and out of this one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars went to the Catholic Church. Moreover, a lot of land in Fifth Avenue, one of the most valuable sites in the city, and worth, at a moderate computation, 200,000*l.*, has been leased to the same Church for one hundred years at a nominal rent, and a Catholic orphan asylum now stands upon one portion of it, and a cathedral is slowly rising on another. In most of the cities in which the Irish are to be found in great numbers the same tendency on the part of the corporations to endow the Catholic Church is to be witnessed. The reason why other and more numerous sects are not treated by politicians with similar munificence is that other sects would be afraid to accept gifts of this kind. Even if they had no conscientious scruples, they would be deterred by public opinion. But the Catholics are not troubled by these fears. The policy their Church acts on here is to take all the money, land, and goods it can get from every quarter, and ask no questions.—*New York Correspondent of the Daily News*.

**A BIGOTED PRIEST.**—Speaking of the assumptions of many of the High-Church clergy, the *Norfolk News* says:—"These infatuated men are rearing a brazen front all over the country, and bringing, not Church-of-Englandism alone, but Protestantism and Christianity itself, into contempt. We have a specimen before us in a Mr. Safford, who is playing the fantastic part of a petty pope at Attleborough. It seems that a school was built there, towards which Dissenters as well as Churchmen contributed, and it was agreed amongst the contributors, and expressly declared by the rules of the school, that the religious instruction was to be under the control of the parish clergy, but that no child was to be compelled to attend such instruction if its parents objected. This reasonable rule the present rector, as it appears from the report of the meeting held the other day, is determined to break through. He actually proposed that the rule should be rescinded, but none of his parishioners concurred in his intolerant views. Not a single hand was held up in his favour! But in spite of this decided expression of opinion on the part of both Church people and Dissenters, the rector avowed his determination to insist on his strict legal right, and declared that he would make all the children submit to his religious instruction or leave the school. In spite of earnest protests and remonstrances, he persisted in this monstrous decision. And now it seems that the school is to be made an exclusive Church school; Dissenting children are to be driven out; and a bitter feud is to be excited in an harmonious parish by a minister of that Gospel which proclaims peace on earth and good-will toward men."

## Religious Intelligence.

### NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ELTHAM.

The foundation-stone of this new building was laid on Tuesday, July 23, by S. Morley, Esq. Our readers will not have forgotten the difficulty of the promoters of the movement in obtaining a site in consequence of the refusal of land by the Crown Commissioners, which difficulty was obviated by the generosity of H. Dobell, Esq., who, rather than that Dissent should be driven into a back street, offered the Congregationalists, free of cost, a portion of the land on which his outhouses stood. This land faces the high road, and is very near the parish church, an ancient, mean-looking building, which will be quite thrown into the shade by the splendid chapel to be erected near it. The site indeed is one of the best in the town, and the friends at Eltham may be said to have gained by the temporary inconvenience to which they were put by the refusal of the Crown Land Commissioners. The day being fine, there was a large attendance at the ceremony, which took place under a capacious tent. After an opening devotional service, the deeds conveying the ground in trust for the use of the church were handed by Mr. Dobell to the chairman, Mr. S. Morley, who is also one of the trustees. In making this gift, Mr. Dobell, having referred to the conduct of the Crown Land Commissioners in refusing an eligible site, declared that he had felt himself constrained in the emergency to offer to the church the land on which they stood. He rejoiced that God had placed it in his power to render this service, and hoped that in the sanctuary about to be raised the Gospel would be faithfully and successfully proclaimed.

Mr. Morley then duly laid the stone amid much enthusiasm. He expressed the gratification with which he performed the ceremony, and his deep sympathy with the work—a sympathy which the opposition of the underlings of the Crown had but increased. The Rev. J. Beasley, of Blackheath, then offered a dedicatory prayer. An address was delivered by the Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney, in answer to the question, "What do we mean by laying this stone and erecting this building?" in which he dwelt upon the characteristics of Congregational faith and worship. He concluded by quoting the words of Matthew Mead, uttered 200 years ago, at the laying of the foundation-stone of Stepney Meeting-house: "May the Lord make it a place for the begetting of many souls unto Christ!" The Rev. Jabez Marshall, the pastor, pronounced the benediction.

The company adjourned to the Sunday-schoolroom, where about 250 persons sat down to a cold collation. S. Morley, Esq., presided. After the usual loyal demonstration, the chairman referred at some length to the correspondence between the officers of the church at Eltham and the Commissioners of Crown Lands, congratulating the former on the spirit they had displayed. He then dwelt on the union of Baptists and Independents in one Church, as far preferable to endeavouring to maintain a struggling Independent Church, and a still weaker Baptist cause, just opposite in the same small town or village. He spoke of the importance of lay agency, if the world was to be converted. Non-attendance at places of worship was still the rule, attendance the exception, and this both in London and the country. Town missions and city missions could be regarded only as means whereby the Church had compounded for its responsibility. It was to be feared that there was not enough earnestness in the pulpit, nor enough of dogmatism, using the word in the sense of distinct teaching. After speaking a few plain truths to ministers on their style of preaching, Mr. Morley concluded by promising 250*l.* to the building fund, and 250*l.* on condition that the new chapel was opened free from debt. The Rev. J. Marshall having thanked the many friends who had come to show their sympathy with him and his friends at this time, Mr. Angus Jennings read letters of apology from various members of Parliament, including one from Mr. Hadfield, who referred to the steps to be taken in respect to the insult offered the denomination by the servants of the Crown in their refusal to sell a plot of land for the site of the church. After some remarks from Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Dobell referred to the history of the church, which had commenced with fourteen members, and had so grown that their present building would not contain all who came to it. Short speeches were subsequently made by the Revs. Dr. Raleigh, W. Fairbrother, S. Green, R. Thompson, J. Adey, J. De Kewer Williams, and Messrs. Wright, Allport, Chapman, and Lloyd. The Rev. Dr. Raleigh declared his sympathy with the great work that was being done, and with the great principles that had been imperilled. He dwelt upon the greatness of the Church's work, and declared his conviction that inasmuch as the world was giddy with pleasure, materialism rampant in philosophy, the love of gain rather than of integrity most prominent in commerce, England was only safe as the Church's work was earnestly and self-denyingly carried forward in all ways and by all agencies. The amount collected for the new church reached nearly 2,000*l.*, the sum required being a little over 4,500*l.* It will be built of Kentish rag-stone with Bath-stone facings, having a tower and spire at the south-west angle. The architect is Mr. T. O. Clarke, of Leadenhall-street.

**BRIDGEWATER.**—The Rev. G. Applegate has received and accepted a unanimous invitation to the



Congregational church, Knowle, Bridgewater, and purposes commencing his labours there on the 25th of August.

**CASTLEFORD.**—Mr. Thomas Child, late of Airedale College, has accepted an invitation to become their pastor from the Congregational Church, Castleford, vacant by the removal of the Rev. H. Simon to Tolmer's-square, London.

**WHITFIELD CHAPEL, CHARLES-STREET, LONG ACRE.**—The Rev. William Manches resigned the pastorate of this church on the 25th. A letter of sympathy was adopted by the church to be presented to Mr. Manches on his retirement. All the deacons of the church tendered their resignation at the same time. Mr. Edward Moore was then voted to the chair unanimously. The church decided not to accept the resignation of the deacons until the usual monthly meeting.

**STAPLEHURST.**—The anniversary of the Staplehurst Congregational Chapel was held on Monday, July 29, and was favoured with extremely fine weather. The Rev. H. Cresswell, of Canterbury, preached in the afternoon from John xvi. 14, to an overflowing congregation; after which a tea-meeting was held in a spacious tent, to which upwards of 500 sat down. At half-past six the Rev. G. M. Murphy preached to a large assembly from Philippians iii. 10. Collections were made after each service; and the Revs. J. Spurgeon, R. Finch, and other ministers and friends, took part in the proceedings of the day.

**SCARBOROUGH.**—**SOUTH CLIFF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—This beautiful edifice cost 14,000*l.*, and a few months ago all but 4,000*l.* had been cleared off. Recently, the munificent subscription of 1,000*l.* was promised by a gentleman conditionally that the remainder should be raised by Friday last, the 26th inst. Up to a very short time back the result appeared to be uncertain, but the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. R. Bagnall were at length crowned with success, and on Sunday last he had the pleasure of reading a statement from the pulpits of the Bar and South Cliff Churches, to the effect that the entire debt was cleared off. The rev. gentleman called on the congregation to unite in special prayer and thanksgiving; after which he gave out his text, in the morning from Psalm cxxvi. 5, and in the evening from Ephes. ii. 9.

**TWYFORD, BERKS.**—On Tuesday, July 16, the anniversary services of Twyford Congregational Chapel were held. Two sermons were preached by the Rev. Samuel Pearson, M.A., of Birmingham. Between the services a tea and public meeting were held in the Wesleyan chapel (kindly lent for the occasion), under the presidency of the Rev. W. Legge, B.A., of Reading. Short addresses were delivered by the chairman; the Revs. S. Pearson, M.A.; J. D. Palm, minister of the English Presbyterian Church, Hirst; Messrs. Blinkhorn, A.K.C., Udall, Pearce, Parker, and Smith, students of New College, London. J. Poulton, Esq., of Maidenhead, Mr. Brangwin, of Waltham, and Mr. W. Howard, of Twyford, gave very encouraging testimony to the general acceptability and success of the services of the New College students. During the past year a debt of 45*l.* has been cleared, in addition to the general and incidental expenses of the chapel. Great spiritual good has been effected, and several persons brought to the knowledge of the truth. The meetings were in every respect most successful. Friends from Reading, Littlewick, Hirst, and the neighbourhood, were present to express their sympathy with the students, and their joy at the evident tokens of the blessing of God on their labours. On Wednesday the children of the day and Sunday schools assembled in the chapel for tea; and in the afternoon and evening adjourned to the grounds of W. F. Mount, Esq., where they enjoyed several hours' very happy and healthful recreation.

**WALTHAM INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, NEAR MAIDENHEAD.**—Services in connection with the reopening of this place of worship were held on Sunday, the 21st, and Monday, the 22nd inst. On the former day sermons were preached by Mr. J. W. Parker and Mr. J. L. Pearce, of New College, London. On the Monday a tea and public meeting was held, under a tent in the grounds of Mr. Brangwin, by whose efforts the chapel has been reopened, after public worship having been closed for upwards of two years. About 200 people sat down to tea, and a larger number attended the meeting. The chair was occupied by J. Trumper, Esq., of Dorney, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Brangwin, who reported concerning the progress and present condition of the work; by the Rev. H. B. Davis, of Kilburn; the Rev. J. Clifford, M.A., B.Sc., of Paddington; Messrs. Moon, Gage, and Knight, of London; Messrs. Parker, Pearce, and Blinkhorn, of New College; and Messrs. Lamb and Poulton, of Maidenhead. Since the re-commencement of the services, in March last, the students of New College have given their services on the Lord's day, and had been much encouraged by the results. The small chapel, which holds 120 people, is well filled every Sunday evening by an attentive congregation. A Sunday-school has been established under Mr. Brangwin's superintendence, and is flourishing. Much interest is taken in this chapel, as was shown by the large attendance of friends from Maidenhead, Littlewick, Twyford, and other places. The collections at the close were very good, and altogether the proceedings were highly encouraging.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EASTBOURNE.**—Anniversary services were held in the Congregational church in this town on Sunday week, when two impressive discourses were delivered by the Rev. S. S. England, of Brighton. On the following day the memorial-stone of the new chapel in course of erection at Friday-street, Langney, was laid by Daniel Pratt, Esq., of London. The ceremony commenced

by the singing of a hymn and prayer, which was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Jehu, of Alfriston, after which the Rev. A. Foyster gave an outline of the circumstances which led to the building of a chapel at that place. He stated that their friend Mr. Gosden had very generously given them a piece of ground, and that Mr. Morley had promised to contribute 50*l.*, provided that the chapel was paid for at the opening. The building when completed would accommodate 100 persons, and Mr. Peckless, the builder, had engaged to finish the work in all respects for the sum of 200*l.*, which amount would be forthcoming, he believed, as soon as it was required. The Rev. Andrew Reed, of St. Leonards, congratulated his friends upon the happy event which had brought them together, and gave an impressive address, explanatory of the principles and doctrines held by the Congregational denomination; after which Mr. Pratt proceeded to lay the stone, and delivered a short address, in the course of which he alluded to Mr. Foyster's efforts in chapel-building at Hayward's Heath and Eastbourne. Mr. Foyster announced that Mr. Pratt had placed in his hand a donation of 5*l.* towards the fund for the erection of the chapel. A hymn was then sung, during which collections were made; and a blessing having been pronounced by the Rev. A. Foyster, the company dispersed. In the evening a tea was provided in the schoolroom attached to the chapel in Pevensy-road, after which a public meeting was held in the chapel, J. Pagan, Esq., presiding. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Rev. A. Foyster, the Rev. A. Reed, and the chairman. Including the collections, the total amount received to the present time amounts to about 107*l.*, which, after deducting interest on borrowed money and expenses, leaves about 70*l.* for a reduction of the debt.

### Correspondence.

#### WELSH LIBERALISM CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO ITS MISREPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I thank you very much for having kindly inserted in your widely-read and influential paper my letter of last week. In my present communication, I propose to discuss some of the causes which have operated in producing in my country such a calamitous result as our misrepresentation; I say calamitous, because our representation cannot be otherwise regarded by all true friends of progress, enlightened statesmanship, and beneficial legislation. It has always appeared to me that the true theory of representative government is, that the representative should carry out in his political actions and life the feelings and wishes, the opinions and views, of those whose representative he is. This result, however, is most unlikely to happen if he do not secure his seat by the hearty and willing support of the electors. If he obtain a seat in Parliament through the influence of landlord terrorism, by Tory dictation, and by means of those agencies which the Tory party are so capable of employing, such honours must be considered rather as a disgrace than otherwise, and the employment of such agency to secure the end is directly calculated to create, and must ultimately bring about, a hatred of, and a deep-rooted hostility to, our system of government. For the vote possessed by the elector is his right. He does not enjoy it by virtue of his relation to another. Therefore, if he be called upon under social pains and penalties to use his right contrary to his own feeling, judgment, and conscience, he cannot be regarded as a free man—a free citizen of a free country—but the slave of a power which embodies in itself a form of tyranny the most odious recorded in the annals of the world.

Now, considering the numerical strength of Nonconformists and Liberals in the Principality, how is it that the Tories have gained such an ascendancy in my country? This ascendancy is doubtless traceable to many causes; and several good reasons can be assigned for its existence. Let me just specify two or three of those causes.

1. The most powerful agent in developing, moulding, and directing a healthy public opinion in its proper channel, is the press. To its fearless advocacy we owe much of our beneficial legislation. Religiously, the Dissenters of Wales are ably represented by denominational literature, and most of our religious magazines are conducted with singular ability; but in newspaper literature we are far behind both England and Ireland. Our public journals are either in the hands of Churchmen, or are conducted by nominal Dissenters—pseudo-Liberals—who too often pander to the taste of parish squires or a poverty-stricken aristocracy. We have not a single national organ in which is represented the real Liberalism of Wales. Perhaps the most outspoken Liberal organ in North or South Wales is the *Wrexham Advertiser*, a paper which has done good service to the Liberal cause in North Wales, though the quality of its leaders and its outspokenness have somewhat declined during the past two or three years. I think, if we are to succeed in securing the triumph of Liberalism in Wales, and remove the curse of its misrepresentation, we must have the press of the Principality much more under our control than it has hitherto been, and have in addition a national organ occupying in Wales a position similar to that of the *Nonconformist* in England, an organ which shall be catholic, unsectarian, just in its criticism, and wholly free from party—either political or religious—animosities. A national paper em-

bodying these characteristics, and conducted with ability, would, I am sure, do much to strengthen the cause of Liberalism in Wales, not only by its direct advocacy of sound principles, but in the influence it would necessarily exert over the existing Welsh press. An effort was made some years ago to establish a national journal. Were it revived, I am of opinion it would be successful, both as to the object to be gained, and as a pecuniary investment. I would gladly afford every assistance in my power towards so worthy and patriotic an undertaking.

2. Another reason why we have submitted to be so mis-represented is, that as a nation we have not a single political leader, to whom the Liberal party can look for help and counsel whenever the occasion requires. Had we such a leader, able to speak out on the great political questions of the day, placing before the people the issues involved, our political atmosphere would be much clearer than it is. The absence of such a person from our councils is seriously felt by young Wales. If we turn to the question of Reform, Welsh Liberals have done but little in realising the glorious result of that struggle. Had we had a leader of ability, the influence he would have exerted over the Welsh people by his advocacy would have soon told; and would, moreover, have deterred some of the Tories, no less than the pseudo-Liberals, from the course they pursued during the present session. Oh! if we had a John Bright! a leader possessing his oneness of purpose, his indomitable energy, his fidelity to liberalism, civil, commercial and religious, who on all occasions would stand up for the independence of his country against Tory rule and dictation, against landlord terrorism and intimidation, and thus raised to be an instrument in securing to Wales representatives who at all times would have sufficient ability and manliness to defend the people and the institutions of Wales against those ungenerous and untruthful charges which have so often been made against the Welsh people in the House of Commons. Is it not rather singular that Welsh Dissent has not found a single Welsh member defending it from the gross attacks of the Tories in the House, but that that defence has been made only by the hon. member for Birmingham? Yet this is the statesman whom the editor of the *Welshman* delights to traduce and condemn. And that paper is supported to a large extent by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire Dissenters.

3. Another reason why we are so misrepresented is, that as a nation of Liberals we possess no political organisation whatever. In most of the counties, both of North and South Wales, the registration is most incomplete. In no other counties is it carried on with so much spirit, as in the counties of Denbigh and Flint. Thanks to the untiring assiduity and labour of W. H. Darby, Esq., of Brymbo, and his coadjutors, we have a most complete registration for Denbighshire, and there is now in that county a large Liberal majority, which will render the success of Liberal candidates certain in the event of a contest. If we had a Darby in Cardiganshire, Breconshire, Carmarthenshire, and other counties in which Tories are returned, I am quite confident that in a very short time we should secure the triumph of the Liberal cause in those counties. As we do not, however, possess men of his spirit and energy, I think it is of the utmost importance that there should be established in some central town of the Principality, a registration association for Wales, with local branches in every town and hundred, and that by means of these, every Liberal having a right vote should be placed on the electoral roll, and when the time for action came, I cannot for a moment doubt the issue. Tory strength is easily measured, its power for evil has bounds which it cannot pass. We know by experience that the Tory party cannot fight us successfully on the open field, and it is only by employing unmanly weapons and unconstitutional agencies that it has preserved its political monopoly in the past. But if we had a complete organisation for political and election purposes, we should soon succeed in blunting the edge of those weapons, and rendering them harmless. Toryism can never fight a free and a loyal people, who are determined and invincible, preferring the loss of social prosperity and happiness rather than submit to be political slaves. As a nation we have felt the degradation, the deep wrong done us. We now feel that there is hope for the future; that our emancipation cannot be regarded merely as an idle dream, a vision, but that hope respecting the future is founded on a good foundation; that we have the power to succeed if we desire, and will succeed, and that our triumph is certain if we use well and wisely the advantages we shall shortly possess. With such a widely extended franchise as is embodied in the present Reform Bill, the Liberal element in the Principality will become all powerful. And, Sir, I make bold to affirm, that if we make those preparations which is our duty as citizens and patriots, neither the Tories nor the Whigs can succeed in obtaining Welsh seats in the new Parliament. As that contest cannot be far remote, and as the present is the time for labour, I hope my countrymen will at once set about a work so important to the triumph of Liberalism in Wales—a triumph which shall secure to our people representatives in Parliament who will represent, and faithfully and conscientiously represent, the real Liberalism of the Principality.

I have the honour to be Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
YOUNG WALES.



## THE "PEOPLE'S HYMNAL."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—While it would be little less than an impertinence in a casual correspondent to ask for the insertion in your columns of strictures upon any of your purely literary criticisms, I hope that you will not think me guilty of that fault when I crave permission to enter a strong protest against what appears to me to be a very inaccurate account of the "People's Hymnal" published in your last number.

You, of course, have a full right to deny me this, but the matter is so serious that I trust that if you have space you will not exercise it.

Not to detain you with an enlargement of the point, that to worship physical elements is one thing, while to adore the living Christ, God and man, present in the Eucharist in a special and unique mode, is another and totally different thing, though this is a fact, the recognition of which would certainly deprive the commencement of your criticism of its edge, I pass on to your statement that in this hymn-book the blessed Virgin "is equally adored."

Now, I do not deny your right to use any word in any particular sense you please, provided that you explain, before you so use it, that you are going to do so in a special sense. But if you employ a word without such warning, you are morally bound to treat it as the equivalent expression of its current meaning. What then is the meaning of "adoration" as applied by Trinitarians to our Lord? Is it not reverence carried to the extreme point of a being bending his whole self before One whom it recognises as the perfect possessor in fulness of all good attributes?

Now, what line in the hymn-book is there which may be fairly taken to hint that the regard due to a creature and the Creator is not immeasurably distinct?

Sir, I beseech your readers and yourself, when you have fixed upon some satisfactory full definition of the "adoration" which is due to God, to analyse the quotations you affirm to warrant your startling and most painful statement.

Neither the verses quoted from Keble nor those of Vaughan imply that the blessed Virgin is anything but a creature, nor do they express any respect for her which is not warranted by the express statements of the evangelist Luke.

I am sure that it is unnecessary for me to remind a writer in your journal that Holy Scripture (Luke i. 28, with which compare Eph. i. 6 for the other use of the word in the New Testament) tells us that the Angel Gabriel addressed the Virgin as one "endued with Grace." "Grace" in the New Testament is, most certainly, the rendering of the word contained in the expression of St. Luke.

As to the hymn of Reginald Heber, "Virgin-born, we bow before thee," it is, as the first line shows, an address to Christ, and should give no objection, on theological grounds, to any Christians except those who hold the later development of Unitarianism. Even Faustus Socinus held that our Lord was born of a Virgin; nor can an approver of Luke i. 48 think it impious to call her blessed.

Then you say, "Every Apostle is addressed in terms of praise little short of those which are addressed to the Great Three." Why, there is this most gigantic difference between the two classes of hymns, that whereas in one class God is praised for what He is in Himself, in the other, the verses which treat of the Apostles either expressly assert or most unmistakably imply that all the excellencies which they displayed were gifts of God. To glorify God in a due appreciation of His saints is an act which meets with the particular commendation of inspired writers. (Psalm cxlviii. 14, Gal. iv. 24.)

None of the hymns on the Apostles do more than this. Many of them (e.g. 231, 241) are direct addresses to Christ. Some of them (e.g. 228) are prayers to Christ for blessings suggested by the history of an Apostle: most of them, besides, leave off honouring God's gifts, with the direct worship of Himself in a doxology. (cf. 272, 279, 290.)

Then, Sir, there is the extraordinary statement that "a host of saints are addressed as though they possessed two at least of the attributes of God."

I will not pause to inquire what immense increase of true knowledge is implied in St. Paul's statement (1 Cor. xiii. 12) that in the vision of God, the soul will know even as it is known; for this is unnecessary, since the verses on Agnes, Ambrose, and the rest teach the possession of no such attributes.

Saint Agnes is an historical character who suffered martyrdom; and if it be wrong to celebrate the persecutions of the saints, why was Hebrew xi. written? and why did you publish an extra supplement to give due force to the Bicentenary celebration? What is the reason why the courage of Ambrose, who, with his life in his hand, rebuked and summoned to repent the Imperial murderer Theodosius, should not be celebrated in sacred song? It is true he was not a Congregationalist; but you have asserted in terms that the Nonconformist is not the organ of Congregationalism, and even an Independent might pardon the episcopacy of a man who lived before the time of the invention of Independency.

I admit that if you deny, stating good reasons, the historical character of any of these acts or persons, you have a clear right on grounds of historical criticism to object to the insertion of their recital in a Church Hymnal. Such a criticism would have deserved the consideration of those who may have to prepare future editions of the book. But that is a totally different thing from attributing to hymns a character wholly absent from them.

Amongst others you mention Crispin the cobbler unmeaningly. But surely the idea of this hymn is a good one—that the labour of an honest man is honourable, and that there is no incompatibility between work and sainthood. Saint Paul, you know, was a tentmaker, and there are Christians who honour a tradesman named John Pounds.

You say that you "do not see why Siva and Confucius are not as legitimate objects of worship as Saint George and Saint Thomas of Canterbury."

Possibly. But there is not the faintest trace of worship of either of these last in the verses in this Hymnal

to which their names are affixed. If you mean to say that you honour some Christians much more than B-cket, there is nothing to show that the editors of this book differ from you. Still it is noble to suffer for a principle, and I confess I should have thought that you would have preferred even an erring man like Becket who did this, to Siva, the Hindoo spirit of evil. As to Confucius, let him have his due. But to believe the accounts of his followers about a teacher of the fifth century before Christ, and to discredit at the same time Christian hagiology on principle, would be to exhibit the veriest credulity of scepticism.

Whatever indiscriminate adoration may do, believe me "unchecked" adoration of the right Object can only be followed by a fuller communion of the soul with its Maker. No users of the Hymnal adore any other object than God, but they think it neither Christian nor philosophical to ignore His presence in His saints from about A.D. 100 to the sixteenth century. Nor can they deem that praise to be idolatrous which they see applied, in their judgment more uncritically, to defunct Nonconformist ministers, in year books, funeral sermons, and the like.

Sir, the Founder of Christianity informed His followers that if they called each other unwarrantable names they exposed themselves to just judgment. Of all critics a religious critic is most bound to be just, especially if that critic be also a reformer (Rom. iii. 8). Entreating you to be exact in your literary analyses, I wish you all success in whatever right objects you undertake worthily.

I am, your obedient servant,

A CHURCHMAN.

[The rather excited letter of our correspondent can be answered by referring the reader to the extracts from the "People's Hymnal" made in our last number. In making these extracts we left everyone to judge for himself as to the character of the book. If the hymns do not express worship and adoration, we don't know what worship and adoration are. Perhaps "A Churchman" would say that we don't and can't. Our criticism stands as it was, without the smallest alteration; excepting that we must add, that if these hymns do express worship they are, as we judge them to be, profane; if not, they are stupid and meaningless.—Ed. Nonconformist.]

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, in answer to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY stated that the Ritual Commissioners were busily engaged in considering their report, and that he hoped it would be presented to the Crown before long.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY postponed his Clerical Vestments Bill till to-morrow.

The Church-rates Abolition Bill was brought up from the Commons and was read a first time.

## SKIPTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

Considerable discussion arose upon the question of the third reading of the Skipton Grammar-school Bill, which was objected to by Lord DE GREY and other peers, who thought that legislation should be deferred until the Public Schools Commission had reported; while the LORD CHANCELLOR supported the bill, as embodying a scheme prepared by the Charity Commissioners and sanctioned by the Court of Chancery. Eventually the debate was adjourned at the suggestion of Lord CRANWORTH, in order that a clause might be prepared to prevent the creation of any fresh vested interest to be exempted from the operation of a general measure.

The Banns of Matrimony Bill was read a second time, after a short conversation.

## TESTS ABOLITION (OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE) BILL.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY then moved the second reading of the Tests Abolition (Oxford and Cambridge) Bill, which he said was recommended by the sanction of a large majority in the House of Commons. Having explained the progress of the bill in that assembly, and the different positions, relative to such tests, of Oxford and Cambridge, he said:—

He might rest the defence of this bill on the ground that it was not probable that any large number of persons not belonging to the Church of England would become members of Convocation, and that the infusion of so small a body of Nonconformists would not produce any material change. But he should not be dealing candidly with their lordships if he did not say that the bill rested upon a broader ground. The principle of the measure was that the great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were, in fact, national institutions, and that they ought to be opened without distinction of religious opinion to every subject of the Queen. They had already broken down the system of exclusion, and now Nonconformists and members of the Church had a right to be placed on an equality up to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. If they excluded Dissenters, it must be on the ground that the Universities were exclusively Church corporations. He, however, maintained that the Universities were essentially lay corporations. He would not assume, as some asserted, that the Nonconformists amounted to one-half of the population; but they were a very important body in the country, comprehending many men of wealth and intelligence, and he believed it to be of great importance that they should have access to the Universities and be admitted to a share in their government. What were the dangers to be apprehended? It was said that the bill would interfere with the religious teaching of the Universities; but it did not interfere with the theological degrees or teaching of the Universities. That remained with Convocation, which con-

sisted wholly of members of the Church of England. It was not essential that examiners at Cambridge should be Masters of Arts: they might be Bachelors of Civil Law, and an examiner might be a Jew or a heretic. The bill did not interfere with the Colleges, but was confined to the Universities so-called. He maintained that this bill would be an advantage not merely to Nonconformists, but also to the Church itself. It would be a great advantage to the Nonconformists to be subject to the influences of the Universities. They would be brought into contact with bodies of a venerable character, and nothing would be more likely to remove that narrowness of opinion with which they were sometimes charged. The bill would be an advantage, on the other hand, to the Church, because the contact with persons not of her communion would be sure to engender a more comprehensive spirit.

He had hardly expected direct opposition to the bill in that House from a Government which had offered none in the Commons. If they rejected the bill now, they would have to pass it in a short time, and then, instead of being regarded as a graceful concession, it would be held as inflicting a humiliating defeat on the Church of England. (Cheers.)

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH objected that the bill reopened a question that was settled but a few years ago in the cases of both Oxford and Cambridge. There was no reason for renewed legislation, and the real motive for the bill was a desire to enable persons not members of the Church of England to become members of the governing bodies of the Universities. He opposed that innovation because it would lead to the introduction of religious conflicts and to the neglect of religious teaching, reducing the Universities to the condition of mere secular institutions. Could there be anything more detrimental, more poisonous to the state of society than to have the governing body of the Universities composed of men of every variety of creed which was known to exist? (Hear, hear.) There could be but one solution to the difficulty—the Universities would become purely secular institutions. He must further oppose the bill because it was totally at variance with a principle which had always been upheld by the legislation of the country.

Not very long ago an Act was passed relating to endowed schools, and a great deal of debate arose on the subject. It was asserted with a certain amount of justice that, as these endowments were given in the first instance for the benefit of the Church of England, they should be appropriated to that purpose; but, on the other hand, it was not deemed fair to exclude children of other denominations from the advantages of the schools, and, therefore, in 1860 an Act was passed providing that persons not belonging to the Church of England might be admitted to the schools, but that none should become governors unless they were of the religion of those for whom the schools were originally intended. That principle was also carried out with regard to the national schools. Where in thinly populated localities there were not means for supporting two schools it had been thought fit to enable persons not belonging to the Church of England to benefit by the education of the Church of England schools, and to introduce the Conscience Clause for their protection; but had the question been seriously raised that persons not belonging to the Church of England should have any part in the direction of those schools?

The state of things at Cambridge was a perfectly fair one; and there was no difficulty in acceding to the proposal that Oxford should be placed in the same position, so that persons should be able to take their M.A. degree without subscribing a religious test, subject, of course, to the condition that to enable any person to form part of a governing body of the University he must be a member of the Church of England. But the promoters of the bill were not satisfied to accept this as a fair compromise, and showed their animus by including Cambridge in the bill, though the system there was as fair as it could be consistently with the rights of the Church.

He would only read in conclusion the statement made by the learned gentleman who introduced this bill into the House of Commons—a gentleman of the highest honour and candour, who scorned not to make the House fully aware of its true objects and purposes. Mr. Coleridge said of the bill on that occasion:—

But, on the other hand, I shall not be dealing candidly with the House if I disguised from it that the bill put forward a very important principle. It will establish the nationality of the University as against the Church of England; it will destroy its exclusive character, and change its constitution.

It was because he was not prepared to advise their Lordships to change the constitution of our ancient Universities that he requested them to read this bill a second time this day three months. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE regretted that, being Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, his opinion should be different to that of a majority of those who were connected with that body; but he was satisfied that there was a considerable minority who agreed with him in approving this bill and in thinking that the connection between the Universities and the Church of England would not be endangered by its passing. Although a few Nonconformists might be admitted to the governing bodies, yet the Colleges, which were not affected by this measure, would still remain under the charge and control of members of the Church, and speaking more particularly of Cambridge, he observed that even were Dissenters to become members of the Senate, yet this could only decide questions submitted to them by the Council, which is elected by the Heads of Houses and Fellows. It was quite true that if the bill passed two or three colleges might elect Nonconformists to their fellowships if they chose; but it would be a wild extravagance to suppose that their doing so could appreciably affect the Church of Eng-



land character of the colleges. There was not the slightest reason to suppose that the religious services of the colleges would be in the slightest degree interfered with. Even if Dissenters were to become more numerous than there was any reason to suppose they would in the Senate, there was really no change in the religious character of the University which they could be desirous of effecting. The only subjects of a religious character which entered into the examination were the Acts of the Apostles and Paley's "Evidences of Christianity"; the examination in these subjects was very simple; a certain number of Dissenters passed it every year; and he was not aware that in a single instance any objection had been raised by a Dissenter. Unless mischievous consequences were likely to ensue from their admission, we had no right to expose them to inequality. He supported the bill because it would increase the advantages of these great national institutions, and by extending their influence would increase their stability; while, on the other hand, if the bill should now be defeated no one could doubt but that in the new condition of political affairs about to open renewed and determined efforts would be made to achieve the object now sought, and few could entertain any doubt as to the ultimate result.

The Bishop of PETERBOROUGH denied that the Universities were national institutions in the sense of being the creation of the nation, although they were national because they conferred great benefits upon the nation.

Centuries and centuries ago, before the House of Commons was even thought of, and when their Lordships were only imperfect sharers of the Government, voluntary associations of men repaired to the banks of the Isis and of the Cam, attracted bands of scholars around them, and admitted them, when sufficiently instructed, to the ranks and duties of teachers. Such was the origin of the Universities; such was the origin of degrees. The Universities of London and Durham, and other new creations, might owe their degrees to the favour of the Sovereign or of Parliament, but that was not the case with respect to Oxford and Cambridge. Then, were the Universities national in another sense? Were the Universities supported by the State? They were not. Of themselves they were not wealthy. The wealth they possessed was owing to their own frugality, to their own skill, to the way in which they had administered their affairs, and in a great degree to the endowments of the professors, which he himself had joined in establishing. In that way the Universities were not national. But did he disclaim their nationality in another sense? They overshadowed the nation, they tended to form the national character, and so far they affected the history of the world. They had devised a system of education which inquiry after inquiry had proved to be in the main the best and soundest yet devised. In that sense they were national, because they conferred benefits on the nation. If the Universities were great they were great not because they were national, but they were national because they were great. (Hear, hear.)

He believed that if their Lordships threw out this bill certain flaws which had been pointed out would be removed by the Universities themselves. He, for one, would recommend the University of Cambridge to take the matter into consideration, with the view of spontaneously making such changes as they could consistently make for the general good without abandoning their great trust. But was the concession really at issue one which had been brought under the notice of their Lordships?

At present, Nonconformists were admitted to degrees and prizes. In respect of those distinctions, there was free admission without distinction of creed or nation; but their Lordships were told that a brand was put upon those persons who were not admitted to the governing body. Was a brand put upon him because he was not allowed to become a member of the governing body of Maynooth? But did the test exclude Dissenters? It did not exclude that great body the Wesleyan Methodists; it did not exclude the Presbyterians of Ireland and Scotland. There were many other bodies of Dissenters whom it did not exclude; but it did exclude those who rejected Christianity in its essence. He did not say that some other form of test might not be found, but if all religious tests were removed, there would be no obligation on the person admitted to profess any creed whatever.

The Duke of SOMERSET had hoped, before hearing the speech of the noble duke (Marlborough), that the Cabinet, not having divided against the bill in the other House, were not as a body opposed to it; and he should like to know whether the noble duke had expressed simply his own sentiments or those of the Government. The right rev. prelate had referred to democracy. Now, it was certain that the degree of Liberal feeling would be as great in a future House of Commons as in the present, and this measure could not be long successfully resisted. Dissenters would have a great increase of political power, for they had great strength among the lower classes, and they were peculiarly apt to act together on political questions. If, therefore, they found that opposition to these measures proceeded principally from the Church, they would unite in opposition to the Church. He thought it would be prudent to let Dissenters share in the education and government of the Universities, and that they should be made national institutions by admitting students of all persuasions.

Lord CARNARVON objected to small bills affecting the Universities upon particular points, and thought that all suggested alterations should be included in a general measure which should be submitted to the new Parliament about to be called under new conditions.

The Earl of CAMPERDOWN, as lately resident at Oxford, supported the bill. The right rev. prelate had told the House that Presbyterians were not excluded by this test. He, however, knew a case in

which a Presbyterian had been excluded because he would not sign the Thirty-nine Articles. Then it was said that the bill would interfere with the religious education of the Universities. But did the members of the University ever receive any religious education from the University as such, beyond attending two or three University sermons and being examined two or three times in the schools? Then the old cry was raised that the Church was in danger. Was it to be believed that the very strongest Establishment that this world had ever known, and which had been in existence for 300 years, was to be afraid of a few Dissenters? It could not seriously be argued that by admission of a few Dissenters to the governing body, or even to Fellowships, the existence of the Church of England would be imperilled. It seemed to be assumed that there was some necessary connection between the Church of England and the Universities, but the testimony of lawyers was against the theory that the latter were ecclesiastical foundations. No doubt it was desirable that the clergy should be educated there, but unfortunately the word "literate" now very frequently occurred in the lists of persons admitted to holy orders. To object to the admission of Dissenters argued either fear or exclusion for exclusion's sake.

LORD ARUNDEL OF WARDOUR, as a Roman Catholic, felt bound to support the principle of a State-Church, and therefore should vote for the bill.

The Duke of ST. ALBAN, speaking from his experience at Cambridge, considered the present system of tests to be most unjust to individuals and injurious to the Universities. If they were to be looked on as a means for propagating Anglican opinions, they should impose their tests at the commencement and not at the end of the academic career. (Hear, hear.) Goldwin Smith asked, "Is it to secure unanimity of opinion on religious subjects in the Universities you impose these tests?" In truth, the greatest diversity existed in Cambridge and Oxford, and it existed also in the Church of England, in spite of all these tests. (Hear, hear.) He would go further, and ask if the right rev. bench itself was marked by such unity? But if the danger was said to be the opening of the Senate, the governing body of the University, to Dissenters, he frankly confessed he did not consider an entire clerical government a wholesome one. At Trinity College, Cambridge, the pensioner who was lowest in the social grade of undergraduate life redeemed his presence at the college chapel by a fine of money. The soul of the fellow-commoner was more highly prized, while the nobleman's salvation was commuted at the highest price. It would surprise their Lordships to learn that the great college of Trinity, with all her lands and all her wealth, stooped to increase her stores by a fine for non-attendance at the Holy Communion, which was levied on all—Christian, Jew, or infidel.

EARL STANHOPE objected to the system of bit-by-bit reform with respect to the two Universities. If they wished to deal with the question of religious disabilities in the Universities they ought to deal with it as a whole. (Hear, hear.) He would not deny that a change in the tests might be made with some advantage. He thought that there were positions in which, according to the expressions used in this bill, certain academical degrees might be fairly open to those who had not subscribed to the religious tests. But this bill made no distinction, and was liable to the charge of opening the government of the Universities to those who were not members of the Church of England. The noble duke who had spoken last asked to whom should the Universities belong—to the nation or to the Church? He answered—to both. (Hear, hear.) To the Church as well as to the nation, because it was the National Church. (Hear, hear.) He maintained that, as long as they recognised an Established Church the government of the two Universities should not be dissociated from the principles of that Church.

LORD RUSSELL, regarding the Universities as national institutions, conceived it to be only in harmony with the tendency of legislation during the last few years that persons of all religious denominations should be admitted to their benefits. He admitted theological departments should be restricted to the Church of England, but in the others there was no reason why Dissenters or Roman Catholics should be excluded. He did not see why Dissenters who had obtained the honours of the Universities, and had displayed their talents, should not have the privileges also. It was invidious, grating to the feelings, and most objectionable, to say that they should be excluded from them. It was in this way only that the Universities could become national. The noble duke who moved the amendment read the declaration of Mr. Coleridge, and said he dissented from it, but to that declaration Lord Russell gave his full and entire assent. (Hear, hear.) He did not see that a Dissenter who attained classical eminence should not be allowed to become a Fellow of Trinity College, nor that that would be incompatible with the interests of the institution or even with its great reputation. It was said they should not depart from the will of founders. That reminded him of a remarkable discussion between Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Sheil,—

"You surely would not depart from the wills of the founders?" said Sir R. Inglis. Mr. Sheil went to the library and brought down a large volume with William of Wykeham's will in it with respect to New College, and which, amongst other things, ordered money to be given to four or six brethren on certain days to pray for the soul of the founder, and he asked how it was that the will of the founder had not been attended to. Sir R. Inglis had an answer—he said there had been a great change of opinion, and that the Reformation had made

it right and necessary to act in a way different to the wills of the founders—and I say with Sir R. Inglis the times have changed, and there is a wish that these institutions shall be no longer a monopoly of the Established Church, but that they shall be thrown open to the nation.

If the House of Commons sent them up such bills, they would be right in supporting them. It would be more convenient to have them all together, and he should wish to have them together, but, together or separately, he must maintain the principles of civil and religious liberty which, he thought were involved in this bill, and he should go contrary to his principles and convictions if he voted against it. (Cheers.)

The Earl of DENBIGH could not give a silent vote. While as a Dissenter he felt grateful for the relief which the bill proposed to afford, he would warn their Lordships that in dealing liberally they must sacrifice one principle. The second clause of the bill provided that no person on taking a public professorship should be required to subscribe to any article of faith, or to make any declaration or oath respecting his religious profession. For one, he would never cease to urge the necessity of maintaining some public recognition of religion in education. He was hostile to a Godless system, and was convinced that, if we did away with the test of religious belief, there was no knowing what mischief we should come to. Their Lordships would not expect him to be the apologist of the Church of England, but he thought they were bound, in the interests of the community at large, to see that there was a definite recognition of religion on the part of all who undertook to teach the youth of the country. There was no subject—except, perhaps, pure mathematics—in the teaching of which the mind of youth might not be more or less operated upon by a professor. It was obvious that in history, geology, and many other studies, religious faith, or the want of it, in the professor might operate most mischievously upon students; and on this ground alone he must vote against the bill. (Cheers.)

LORD DENMAN said that if by the adoption of safeguards, Dissenters could be admitted to fellowships, let them be admitted; but do not let every safeguard be abandoned, for discipline must prevail in the University.

Their Lordships divided. The numbers were:—  
For the second reading ... 46  
Against it ... 74  
Majority ... —28

The bill was consequently lost.  
The House adjourned at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock.

On Friday the Skipton Grammar School Bill was read a third time and passed, a clause, drawn up by Lord CRANWORTH, being added, to bar any claim to vested interests in case of future legislation affecting the school. The terms were taken from a clause in the Public Schools Act.

A discussion took place in reference to the Canning statue; and the Duke of BUCKINGHAM promised to bring in a bill at once to require the masters of agricultural gangs to take out licenses from petty sessions, and prohibiting the employment of mixed gangs.

The House rose early.

#### THE REFORM BILL.

On Monday, upon the motion for going into committee upon the Representation of the People Bill, Lord HALIFAX moved his resolution that the redistribution of seats proposed in the bill is inadequate, and that it is expedient to provide the means of giving more representatives to large and important constituencies. Avowing himself a party man, he denied that his amendment was proposed for a party object, and declared that he desired to assist the Government to pass a measure of Reform that would be satisfactory and lasting. Without undertaking to propound a definite alternative scheme, he objected to the Government plan of leaving one member to all existing boroughs having less than 10,000 inhabitants, pointing out that there were ten boroughs with less than 8,000 population now returning one member each, which could be dealt with, and contrasted the disproportion of representation in such cases with those of prosperous and increasing towns such as Bristol, Liverpool, and Wolverhampton. He contended that the increase of representation given to counties was inadequate, and, without specifying any particular limit, he argued that the Government plan should be varied by transferring representation from small and decaying boroughs to increasing town and county constituencies. He favoured the addition of third members to large constituencies as a step in the direction of a representation of minorities, although he expressed no opinion upon the subject of cumulative voting, by which that object was sought to be attained.

LORD MALMESBURY, deploring the unavoidable absence of the Premier, after a passing vindication of the Government from the charge of inconsistency in their conduct with regard to the bill, observed that the redistribution scheme embodied in the bill was a fair and prudent arrangement, the result of a compromise between all parties in the House of Commons, and that any attempt at alteration would endanger the passing of the measure.

LORD CARNARVON could not support the abstract resolution now proposed, but he would be prepared to vote for Lord Grey's proposition to deprive of double representation boroughs with less than 12,000 inhabitants.



Lord RUSSELL, desiring that the present measure should be a settlement of the reform question, regretted that the Government should resist the resolution, as he considered their redistribution scheme too imperfect to be permanent.

Lord TAUNTON supported the resolution, as did also Lord HARROWBY, who desired to increase the county representation as a counterpoise to the lowered franchise in boroughs.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM justified the scheme embodied in the bill, and urged that it would be indiscreet to make any material alteration in respect of redistribution.

After some observations from Lords STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE and FORTESCUE in favour of the resolution, the House divided, and there were 59 in favour and 100 against the motion of Lord Halifax, which was therefore lost.

The House then went into committee on the bill.

The Earl of ROMNEY moved an amendment to clause 4, requiring that lodgings shall have been occupied from the 31st day of March instead of the last day of July, but the amendment was negatived without a division.

Lord CAIENS moved to add to the definition of lodgings the words, "or being one and the same set of chambers and rooms not separately rated," and after a short discussion the amendment was carried by 124 to 78.

Another amendment by Lord CAIENS to raise the lodger qualification to 15*l*. was also carried by 121 to 89.

On clause 5, the Earl of HARROWBY moved to raise the copyhold qualification from 5*l*. to 10*l*. The LORD CHANCELLOR agreed to the amendment. Earl GRANVILLE hoped that the Government would not accept amendments of this kind, which after all would have no practical effect upon the operation of the bill. After some discussion the amendment was carried by 119 to 56.

Further progress with the bill was then postponed, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### TRINITY COLLEGE AND IRISH EDUCATION.

On Wednesday a debate, commenced some weeks since respecting Trinity College, Dublin, was resumed. The question was originally brought before the House by Mr. Fawcett, who asked the House to declare by resolution that "It is undesirable that the fellowships and foundation scholarships of Trinity College, Dublin, should be exclusively appropriated to those who are members of the Established Church"; whereupon Mr. MONSELL proposed to the House to omit these words, and declare that "The constitution of the University of Dublin should be altered so as to enable and fit it to include colleges connected with other forms of religion than that of the Established Church, and that the members of such colleges should be entitled to share in all the benefits now enjoyed by the members of Trinity College."

Mr. H. A. BAUX, in resuming the adjourned debate, said that although the Government might not be in a position to declare what their policy was on this subject, it was most important, in his opinion, that there should be some declaration of opinion on the part of the House as to what that policy should be. (Hear, hear.) The House had before it two propositions. If the original motion stood alone, he should have no hesitation in giving it his support. In Trinity College ample provision was made for the higher education of members of the Established Church, and they had the Queen's Colleges, which provided nominally, indeed, for all and substantially for the Presbyterian population, especially of Belfast; but which, unfortunately, on account of the strong religious prejudices of the Roman Catholics in favour of a denominational system of education, had not been successful in meeting the educational wants of that portion of the Irish people. He did not believe it was possible to leave things as they were, and the first object of that House should be to restore peace and contentment in that country, and attachment to the Crown on the part of the people. There was but one way in which that could be done, and that was to satisfy the Irish people that there was no desire on the part of Parliament to show a preference or partiality towards any sect or portion of the inhabitants of that island, but that, on the contrary, it was prepared, by one means or another, to put all on an equal footing. (Hear, hear.) Now, so far as the question of education was concerned, that object, he thought, might be attained by the adoption of the amendment of his right hon. friend the member for Limerick. His own opinion was that there ought to be a Roman Catholic College at Dublin, if not entirely supported, at any rate largely assisted by the State. In England the opinion was largely in favour of a denominational system of education, and in Ireland that feeling was much stronger. In their legislation they were bound to respect the deeply-rooted religious opinions of the large body of the people; and in Ireland the great preponderance of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics. He hoped the time was not far distant when they would commence a vigorous movement for the better education of the people of that country. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord said if this proposition were accepted, it would assimilate the Dublin University to the London University, and the system of the latter University, he said, was repugnant to the feelings of the people of Ireland. But the noble lord seemed to forget that

the London University was merely an examining body—(Hear, hear)—and that therefore it could have but little effect upon the educational views of the students. Besides, no one had ever asserted that the examinations of the London University were not conducted with the strictest impartiality. (Hear, hear.) After the declaration which had been made by the Government, it would be impossible that this matter could rest where it was, and he hoped that during the recess the Government would reconsider the matter.

Mr. O'REILLY also supported the amendment of the hon. member for Limerick, and said that the Roman Catholics of Ireland would be alone content with perfect equality on the subject of education. (Hear, hear.) That object could be best obtained by leaving each section of the community to carry on its own education and teaching in the way which it preferred, and afterwards bringing the students to one common test as to the results of that education. One thing would never be endured, and that was that there should exist any institutions in Ireland largely endowed by the action of the State, which were exclusive in their character, and which were founded and maintained for the benefit of any one section of the population more than another. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PIM was favourable both to the resolution and amendment, but believed that the latter would best effect the object in view. The establishment of a third University in Ireland, bearing the same relation to the Roman Catholic body which Trinity College bore to members of the Protestant persuasion, was a scheme, he admitted, well worthy of attention, but for his own part he was disposed to think that a single University with affiliated colleges would be found to answer better still.

Mr. GRAVES, while asserting that Mr. Fawcett displayed great ignorance of Ireland by the proposal he had made, argued, from the experience of other mixed educational boards in Ireland, that Mr. Moncell's idea of a number of affiliated colleges regulated by one central board composed of different religious bodies would be a failure, and doubted whether either of the proposals before the House would satisfy the Roman Catholic gentry or priesthood.

Mr. McLAREN thought that the view taken by the hon. member for Liverpool as to the impossibility of Roman Catholics, members of the Established Church, and of the various Dissenting bodies, meeting together on common ground in the University of Dublin, was altogether contradictory to experience as gathered from the existing systems of other countries. He believed he might say that no educational institutions in the United Kingdom had been more prosperous than the colleges and Universities of Scotland. (Hear, hear.) There every man might walk in without any question as to his religious opinions being asked of him; he was told that he must attend the regular classes if he wished to take the degree of A.M. or A.B., that he would be examined in due time by the proper examiners, and if he came up to the required standard would obtain a degree. No question was raised as to difference of faith in any class, unless it were the Divinity classes, and even there young men belonging to any religious denomination might attend if they chose. When they saw such a system existing as it had done for centuries, without any quarrels being raised under it, he thought it could not be contended that it was impossible to work such a system in Ireland. To do so implied that the Irish were more unreasonable than the people of other countries, that they would quarrel about matters respecting which others were content to remain at peace, and that in order to afford a likelihood of any improvement, they must get new institutions, which would probably turn out more objectionable. The right hon. member for Limerick had suggested a Catholic University, but that was a proposal of which he could not approve. The present University was a national institution, and men who were educated there got the stamp of the nation in the form of a degree. If they established a Catholic University, it was no longer national but sectarian, and he held that no sectarian institution had any more right to give a degree than the Lord Mayor of London had to confer the honour of knighthood. Within the last few years a splendid new College had been established in Edinburgh for the Free Church of Scotland, with a staff of professors; but that College had never asked for power to give degrees. They educated men up to the proper standard, and when degrees were granted it was to those who conformed to this law and attended the classes necessary to enable them to undergo the examination with credit. (Hear, hear.) That system was attempted to be carried into effect last year by the late Government, with some of whose measures he did not concur; but he considered that measure, enabling young men educated in any school to be trained in the University of Dublin and get their degree if found qualified, to be most admirable. Short of that, the motion of the hon. member for Brighton met his entire approval. It opened up, at least to a great extent, the existing honours and emoluments of the University to Roman Catholics, who, he thought, had as good a right to share in those honours and emoluments as the members of the Church of England. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. FORTESCUE maintained that the settlement of the difficulty must be based on two principles—perfect equality between all classes of religionists, and a consultation of the wishes of the Irish people. There was room in Ireland both for the collegiate system and the system of a central examining board, and he denied that a University on the model of London was unsuitable for that country, and lamented the action of the Irish Executive which

had frustrated the success of the supplemental charter.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND dwelt at length on the non-exclusive character of Trinity College, and, asserting that the revenue of the College had been grossly exaggerated, urged the injustice of depriving the members of the Established Church of the benefit of endowments to which they had as good a title as nine-tenths of Irish landowners. If Roman Catholics abstained from taking advantage of the benefits held out to them—he did not say whether they were right or wrong—was it fair to force them to do so at the expense of the only education they had for training young men for the Church? They excluded none; Roman Catholics were as free to go to Trinity College as anybody else. If anything had been altered it was to their advantage. But if they did not wish to go there, let not the privilege be taken away from those who now enjoyed it. No amendment submitted, had been made out, either for the original motion or for the amendment.

Mr. GOSCHEN said it appeared to him that the Government were in favour of a denominational system for England, but in favour of a mixed system of education for Ireland. He believed that the Government wished to force Roman Catholics in Ireland into mixed schools. The Liberal members were divided amongst themselves on many points, but on this they were united, that the Roman Catholics of Ireland should have the benefits of a university education. (Hear, hear.) It remained with hon. gentlemen opposite to say whether the denominational system in England and Ireland would or would not break down, for it must break down if they merely advocated the denominational system for Protestants, while they denied the enjoyment of it to the Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE said the Liberal party were in difficulties—(Hear, hear)—they wished to adopt the principle of liberality, but found that if they satisfied the Roman Catholics they must enthrone intolerance. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MAGUIRE said he had never understood before that the policy of the Church of England had been that of toleration, having always regarded the object of the Establishment in Ireland as being that of preserving the ascendancy of the Protestant Church, while in this country the Church of England had most bitterly and wickedly opposed every attempt by Dissenters to obtain their rights, which the Roman Catholics had always been most earnest in advocating. All that the Roman Catholics now asked was that which had been demanded by and conceded to the Protestants—namely, the opportunity to educate their youth in the principles of their own faith; and for asking for this concession they were denounced as bigots, and as being opposed to the liberties of Protestants. The Roman Catholics had no wish to assail the liberties of any other denomination. The Roman Catholics of Ireland were taunted with voting 30,000*l*. a year for Maynooth, but that sum was not asked for by the Roman Catholics, it was granted as a matter of State policy. For his own part, he earnestly hoped that the time might come when the Roman Catholics would be in a position to come forward and ask the House of Commons to discontinue that grant; but they would be very foolish to do so before the question of the Established Church in Ireland was settled.

Mr. BENTINCK defended the toleration of the Church of England, and instanced the conduct of the Church of England party with reference to the Church-rate question and to the Universities, in order to show that they were always ready to settle those questions upon the basis of a fair and equitable compromise; whereas the Dissenters had invariably rejected all schemes for the purpose unless all endowments of the Established Church were given up. The hon. member had stated that the Roman Catholics had always been ready to advocate the rights of the Dissenters in England; but might there not have been a tacit understanding between those parties that if the Roman Catholics helped the Dissenters to pull down the Established Church in England, the Dissenters would help the Roman Catholics to pull down the Irish Establishment? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHALLEY thought it quite unnecessary to discuss the details of this or any other such measure until the members of the Treasury Bench informed the House whether it was desirable to promote the Roman Catholic religion. (A laugh.)

Mr. MONSELL withdrew his amendment, and the House divided on Mr. Fawcett's motion with the following result, which was announced amid cheering and laughter:—

Ayes .. .. .	108
Noes .. .. .	108

The SPEAKER: The ayes to the right were 108, and the noes to the left were 108. The resolution before the House is an abstract resolution, and does not even lay the basis or take the first step in the way of legislation. No doubt the principle involved is an important one, and if that principle was affirmed by a majority of this House it would be of great force. It should, however, be affirmed by a majority of this House, and not simply by the voice of the presiding officer. Under these circumstances, I give my voice with the noes. (Cheers.)

##### CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. ACLAND, who had notified his intention of moving the recommittal of the bill for the purpose of considering the following additional clause:—"The restoration or rebuilding of any church situated in a parish in which a landowner has land, or the building of a new church in such parish, shall be deemed to be an improvement of land within the

ORIGINAL



Improvement of Land Act, 1864, and all the provisions of the said Act shall apply accordingly; moreover, for the purposes of the said Act as amended by this section, an archbishop, bishop, rector, or vicar, or other person holding any ecclesiastical benefice, shall be deemed to be a landowner in respect of the lands held by him in respect of his see or benefice," said that he thought it extremely advisable that in passing a bill of this nature provision should be made by which equitable and voluntary arrangements might be entered into with landowners for the support of the Church fabrics in rural places. Such arrangements he proposed to sanction by the clause which he had placed on the paper, but in deference to the wishes of hon. members in his neighbourhood, and in the absence of support from hon. gentlemen opposite, it was not his intention to proceed with it.

Mr. GOSSET moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment .. .. .	99
Against .. .. .	129

Majority against .. .. . 30

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Church-rates Regulation Bill was, on the motion of Mr. Hubbard, withdrawn.

The Associations of Workmen Bill was withdrawn, on the motion of Mr. T. HUGHES; Mr. NEATE assenting, from press of circumstances.

The House was then occupied for some time in Committee on the Sunday Trading Bill, but disposed only of the first clause.

On the motion of Mr. Ewart, the Solicitor-General was added to the committee on the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Education Bill.

Some other orders were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at five minutes before six o'clock.

#### THE MILITIA.

On Thursday, before going into Committee of Supply, Lord ELCHO discussed the recommendations of the Recruiting Commission, and, contending that the true basis of an army of reserve must be the Militia, advocated the resorting to the Ballot in order to put the force on a satisfactory footing, and moved a resolution to that effect. Sir J. PAKINGTON disagreed altogether from Lord Elcho as to the necessity for resorting to the Ballot, and maintained that the voluntary principle had been found amply sufficient to maintain the Militia up to its full establishment. After some further discussion, the resolution was withdrawn.

#### REORGANISATION OF THE ARMY.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, in moving the supplemental vote of 83,250*l.*, stated that a certain portion of it was to be devoted to augmenting the pay of the existing Militia force by 2*d.* per day, but the greater part was to defray the expense consequent on the increase of the Militia in connection with the Army of Reserve, and he proceeded to explain his plan, premising that, with one exception, it was identical with General Peel's plan. This Army of Reserve would consist of two parts—the first and second reserves. The first would be formed in this way—the Militia would be increased from 90,000 to 120,000, and 30,000 would be enrolled under the condition of being drafted into the regular army whenever war might arise or be imminent—on consideration of double bounty—and to them would be added those men of the regular army who, having served at least two-thirds of their first term of service in the line, should elect, with the permission of their commanding officers, to commute the remainder of their time at the rate of two years in the reserve for one in the line. These men, he calculated, would amount to about 20,000, and instead of placing them with the Militia, as was suggested by General Peel, but which was attended with great practical difficulties, he proposed that they should be attached to the reserve force created by Lord Herbert's Act of 1869, and drilled with the pensioners. The second reserve would consist of the enrolled pensioners, and such men in the second term of service in the line as should be ready to commute for a double period on the reserve, but with the obligation of serving only at home. The strength of this force he put at 30,000, so that there would be a total army of reserve of 80,000, of whom 50,000 would be liable to foreign service. Sir John, in conclusion, explained the cost of the first reserve, which he put at 230,000*l.*,—viz., 72,000*l.* for the double bounty and 78,875*l.* for the pay of the 30,000 militiamen, 48,000*l.* for the double bounty and 24,000*l.* for the pay for twelve days' drill of the commuted service men (putting them at 20,000), and 16,000*l.* for clothing.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON took exception to the additional 2*d.* per day to be given to the Militia, and on the Reserve part of the scheme he remarked that though it would not be of much use, the only harm it could do would be to lull the country into a false idea that it possessed a real Reserve force. In fact, to call it a Reserve was a misnomer, for it would entirely disappear at the very beginning of a war.

General PEEL argued at length in support of the Reserve scheme, pointing out that it was necessary to have two armies, one for home and the other for foreign service, and dwelling on the difficulties and expense of rapidly increasing our army at the breaking out of a war, and urging that, though this might be but an experiment, it was the most economical we could try.

General DUNN praised the Militia portion of the scheme, but doubted whether any large number of

commuted service men would be obtained; and Mr. O'REILLY objected strongly to Sir J. Pakington's alterations in the original plan, and argued in favour of drawing more close the connection between the Line and the Militia. The scheme was also criticised by Major Dickson, Major Walker, Lord Elcho, Sir M. Beach, and Sir H. Verney, but ultimately the vote was agreed to.

Votes were also agreed to for the increased pay of the Army Reserve Corps and the Royal Marines.

The Army Reserve and the Militia Reserve Bills were read a second time.

In Committee of the whole House authority was given to the Commissioners of the Treasury to raise 800,000*l.* on terminable annuities for the fortifications, 150,000*l.* of which Sir J. Pakington explained would be expended on iron shields.

In Committee on the Poor Law Board Bill, on Clause 1, which makes the Board a permanent department, an amendment by Mr. AYRTON to restrict its duration to five years, after some debate, was negatived by 88 to 14, and the remaining clauses of the bill were agreed to without demur.

Some other orders were forwarded a stage, and the House was counted out at a quarter-past three o'clock.

#### ECCLIESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS (WEST INDIES).

On Friday Mr. R. MILLS asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether any appointment necessary to be made in the West Indies under the Act 5 Vic. sess. 2, c. 4, previous to future legislation, would be made in furtherance of the abatement of the grant of 20,300*l.* per annum out of the Consolidated Fund. Mr. ADDERLEY said the only objection the Government had to having their hands tied in making clerical appointments in the West Indies was that they considered such a resolution would impede the making of appointments for the purpose of furthering the object of relieving the Consolidated Fund of this charge. They thought that such appointments might carry out the object they had in view more safely to the Church and private interests concerned, and more satisfactorily to the colonies, who had to revise their own clerical acts which would expire this year, but all appointments made would be subject to the approval of the colonies.

#### LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

Sir C. O'LOGHLEN raised a discussion on the general state of Ireland, complaining that the session was about to close without the application to her wounds of any of those styptics which Mr. Disraeli had promised on taking office. On the contrary, he had preserved a studied silence whenever Irish subjects were under discussion. Sir Colman discussed the Irish bills of the session—the law bills, and particularly the two land bills, of which he remarked that though they did not go far enough, as he thought, it was the opposition not of the Irish Liberals, but of the members from Ulster, which had compelled their withdrawal, traced the discontent and disaffection of the country to the unsettled state of the land, Church, and education questions, and, while praising the conduct of the present Irish Executive, he insisted that good legislation was as important as good administration, and pressed Mr. Disraeli to state now what he intended to do for Ireland next year.

Sir P. O'BRIEN made some observations on the importance of remedial legislation; Sir F. HAYGATE pointed out that though reform had occupied nearly all the session, and prevented legislation, some attempts had been made to meet the complaints of Ireland; a Royal Commission had been issued to consider the Irish Church question, the land question had been ventilated, the Ecclesiastical Titles Act had been reconsidered, and some approach had been made to putting the railway system on a more satisfactory footing.

Mr. MAGUIRE maintained with great warmth that insecurity of land tenure was the cause of Irish discontent, compared with which the Established Church and the education question were but minor evils; while Mr. WHALLEY, on the other hand, traced Irish disaffection exclusively to the policy of the Romish priesthood, and complained that all his offers to prove this oft-repeated assertion were treated with derision.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER acknowledged that the social state of Ireland, with the Habeas Corpus suspended, was not satisfactory, but the responsibility could not be traced to the conduct of the present Government or of their predecessors. The Government, he maintained, had shown their appreciation of the importance of the land question by bringing in two large measures, which, though members supposed peculiarly to represent landlords were ready to deal with them in a conciliatory spirit, were criticised in a bold and captious tone by those who professed to speak for the tenants, and who suddenly discovered that the compensation on which they had insisted for years was "all moonshine." The question of Irish university education, he admitted, must be met, and he hoped that by a wise forbearance a settlement might be made conducive to the public interest. To Sir C. O'Loghlen's complaint that he had not spoken on the Established Church, he retorted that debates consisting chiefly of historical retrospects and representations of the Irish Church as a badge of conquest, which ought, therefore, to be abolished, would not conduce to a state of feeling favourable to a settlement, and he expressed strong doubts whether Ireland—whose misfortune was that much had been destroyed and little had been created—would be benefited by persisting in a policy of indiscriminate pulling down. Desiring to see Ireland thriving and prosperous, he looked for that result to a combination of the circumstances which produced good government elsewhere—a desire to act justly on

the part of the governors, and a willingness on the part of the governed to look with forbearance and gratitude on the acts of those whom they believed anxious to befriend them. By an improvement of her agriculture and the introduction of manufactures and the combination of various industries he hoped that the state of Ireland would be improved; but he admitted that material causes alone would not bring this about, and that the Government must be inspired by the spirit of justice and complete impartiality.

(Continued on page 628.)

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords last night resumed the consideration of the Reform Bill at Clause 7, which abolishes the compound householder. Earl GREY moved the omission of the clause, which was stoutly defended by the LORD CHANCELLOR on the intelligible ground that to strike out the clause would be to disfranchise many persons. After some discussion, the amendment was rejected by 148 votes to 43. The clause therefore remains in the bill.

A clause proposed by Lord HALIFAX in reference to the voting of leaseholders was, after a brief debate, negatived by 135 votes to 41. Lord LYTTLETON moved his clause, making it necessary that every one should write a plain, legible hand before he was admitted to the vote. This amendment was negatived without a division. Several other amendments were discussed, among them that of Lord CAIRNS, for the representation of minorities in three-cornered constituencies. He was opposed by the Government, but supported by Earl RUSSELL, and finally carried by 142 votes to 51.

The Marquis of BRISTOL moved to omit clause 9, which disqualifies paid canvassers, agents, and messengers; but, after some conversation, the clause was agreed to.

On clause 10, which disfranchises the boroughs of Totnes, Reigate, Great Yarmouth, and Lancaster, Lord RUSSELL moved to add words, which would have the effect of disfranchising those boroughs only until the 1st of January, 1880. The motion was negatived, and clauses 10, 11, 12, and 13 having been agreed to, further progress with the bill was then postponed.

Some other orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

In the House of Commons yesterday, at the morning sitting, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to a question from Sir R. Palmer, stated that it was the intention of the Government to issue a commission of inquiry into the operation and effect of the present constitution of the superior courts of law and equity in England, and the Courts of Admiralty and Divorce respectively, and into the operation and effect of the present separation of jurisdiction between the courts, and into various other matters connected with the transaction of judicial business.

On the motion for going into committee on the Factory Acts Extension Bill, Mr. MOFFATT moved,—

That the House is not prepared without further evidence to interfere with the free exercise of labour to so great an extent as contemplated by this measure.

This was a subject, he said, on which both employers and employed ought to be heard before any legislation took place upon it. After some discussion, in the course of which Mr. WALPOLE remarked that there was no subject on which there was more information before the House, Mr. LIDDELL said he thought that the matter should be reserved for a reformed Parliament; and Mr. HENLEY said there had been so much success attending this exceptional legislation, that he thought they might go on with it. The amendment was negatived, the House went into committee, and the various clauses were agreed to with some amendments.

The sitting was suspended shortly before seven o'clock.

The House re-assembled at nine o'clock, but was immediately counted out.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—The House of Lords yesterday pronounced judgment on the appeal of Mrs. Longworth Yelverton. They decided unanimously against the appellant, the result of which is that Major Yelverton will not be examined on his oath. Lord Westbury abstained from a formal judgment, on the ground that domestic affliction had compelled him to absent himself from the hearing of the case; but incidentally he expressed his agreement with his colleagues.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat was again limited, but the show of foreign samples was moderately extensive. The sale for both red and white qualities of English was dull, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported. For foreign the demand was of quite a retail character; nevertheless, Monday's values were unchanged. The floating grain cargo trade was steady, at firm prices. The supply of barley, both English and foreign, was very scanty, and for both grinding and distilling qualities prices were firmly supported. We have no change to notice in the malt trade. The quotations remain as on Monday last. Oats were in good supply, and sluggish request. Fine parcels and ported previous terms, but inferior and heated kinds ruled rather cheaper.



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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867.

## SUMMARY.

THE French Chambers, having dutifully voted everything required by the Emperor—extraordinary as well as ordinary budgets—have been closed. On breaking up, the faithful deputies burst into acclamations for their Imperial master, and the senators on terminating their duties had to listen to a severe, not to say menacing, lecture from Baron Dupin on the "ambition and perseverance" of Prussia. Though the Baron does not speak with any official authority, he certainly reflects the tone of the Paris papers, which continue to denounce the policy of Count Bismark, and to exchange left-handed compliments with the Berlin journals. A controversy is rife on the curious question whether or not a French communication has been sent to Prussia urging a settlement of the North Schleswig question. The *Moniteur du Soir* denied that any "note" had been despatched. The semi-official Prussian papers not only assert that some communication has been received by their Government, but indicate its drift, angrily recent French meddling, and speak of the "unanimous opposition of all parties against any foreign interference in our affairs." These mutual recriminations have produced so disturbing an influence on trade and monetary affairs that the *Moniteur* has at length spoken. It is officially declared "that the Government of the Empire has no diplomatic question of a nature calculated to modify its peaceful and friendly relations with various Powers," and the *Moniteur* proceeds to show that France is making no warlike preparations, but that, on the contrary, various military contingents have been sent back to their homes. The semi-official papers in Paris call upon the Prussian official organ to be equally explicit, and require "that Prussia shall confine herself within the limits of the Treaty of Prague, and fully acknowledge that she has no more conquests to make." The object of these manifestations in France is not very far to seek. The Imperial policy aims to prevent any closer union of southern with northern Germany, which the course of events would seem likely to bring about, if not prevented by external pressure.

There is, however, no such avowal in the *Moniteur*, which, in its article "on the present foreign relations of France," does not even allude to Prussia, though explicit reference is made to Italian affairs. The world is informed that "the Cabinet of Florence has already taken energetic measures to protect the Papal frontier, and that the September Convention will be strictly carried out." It is the turn of the Italian Government to feel aggrieved. They ask through their organs whether France is not as much bound as Italy by the Convention referred to, and whether it has not been broken in spirit by the visit of General Dumont to Rome to inspect, if not to reorganise, the Antibes Legion—a body of troops raised by the Emperor for the protection of the Pope, which has lately been in a state of dissolution. The article in the official organ is evidently intended as a warning to Italy. It is said that Garibaldi is organising an expedition to Rome, and in a despatch to the Catholic Powers, Cardinal Antonelli denounces the preparations made by Italian Volunteers to deprive the Pope of his temporal sovereignty. Signor Ratazzi has collected Italian troops on the frontier to resist an invasion of the Papal territory, and declares that if needs be, he will create another Aspromonte. But since that sad episode in Garibaldi's career, public opinion has greatly changed in

Italy, and though both the Government and people may hesitate to defy France, there is great and almost universal indignation at the recent demonstrations of Pius IX. and the Catholic Bishops at Rome.

Though Turkish telegrams are little more reliable than those from Greece, there is reason substantially to believe the statement that the insurrection in Crete has been definitively suppressed, and that the island has submitted to its former masters, after a gallant and protracted but unavailing struggle. The Great Powers will now no doubt once more interpose their good offices, and persuade the Sultan, now that resistance has ceased, to concede to Crete the advantages of a separate government such as have been already granted to Servia, the Principalities, and other provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

Before the United States Congress closed their short extra session, they passed a supplementary Reconstruction Bill, which ratifies the past action of the district military commanders, empowers General Grant to remove the Southern civil officials, declares no person entitled to registration as a voter by reason of the President's pardon, and also decides that all civil officials who participated in the rebellion shall be disfranchised. This Bill was promptly vetoed by the President as entirely unconstitutional, but it was passed by both Houses over his head, and having become law, will have to be carried into effect by the Executive.

Public feeling in the United States appears to be greatly divided relative to the execution of Maximilian, and the policy to be now pursued towards Mexico. While the leading Radical members of Congress have made speeches strongly approving of the rigorous measures of Juarez, volunteers are being recruited in the Southern States to avenge the death of Maximilian, and filibustering expeditions are being organised in New York and other cities, which the House of Representatives have called on the President to prevent. There is no doubt that the authority of Juarez has not been re-established in Mexico. Several of his generals have pronounced against him, and the civil war in that unhappy country still goes on, notwithstanding the downfall of Maximilian.

The domestic news of the week is singularly meagre. Fine, settled weather seems to have set in after the heavy rains of last week. The Tories have succeeded in retaining, after a close contest, the seat for West Gloucestershire, vacated by Mr. Justice Rolt; and the House of Lords yesterday dismissed the final appeal of Miss Longworth in the celebrated Yelverton case, having decided that the Court of Session was justified in not allowing the matter to be reopened. The case illustrates anew the disgraceful state of our marriage laws, and will help to bring about the speedy enactment of one uniform law of marriage for the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

### THE LORDS IN COMMITTEE ON THE BILL.

WE must suspend our judgment on the political wisdom and foresight of the House of Lords in regard to the representation of the People Bill, until they shall have disposed of all its clauses in Committee, which we imagine may be accomplished by the end of the present week. We cannot say that we have been much struck with the superiority of that House over the House of Commons as a deliberative assembly by their mode of dealing with the measure hitherto. They do not appear to us to have grasped its true character and purport, nor to have fully appreciated their own opportunity, nor, indeed, to have surveyed their position in relation to it with the penetration of patriotic statesmanship. They have cast no new light upon any one of the various aspects of the question. They have brought to the handling of it no new resources, no happy thoughts, no fresh expedients, no clear, consistent, consecutive ideas. Plainly, they have not mastered it as a practical problem, however deeply some of them may have studied the general question of Parliamentary Reform as a constitutional theory. We do not wonder at this. Indeed, we should have been surprised if it had been otherwise. Few of them come into contact with political life except at its uppermost surface. The greater part of them are utterly ignorant of the nature, tendency, and extent of the various forces they are professing to adjust. To most of them the people, their modes of thought, their habits of life, their feelings, their wants, their aspirations, are utterly unknown. How is it likely that they should apprehend more vividly than others the real drift and significance of the revolution through which they are being helplessly carried, or that they should display pre-

eminent qualifications for giving final shape to a Bill which is a concrete expression of it? They shine conspicuously in debate, so conspicuously that we doubt whether in this respect they do not surpass any similar body in the world—but when have they ever displayed peculiar aptitude of counsel, or extraordinary tact in the modification of details? What plastic energy have they been wont to exert? What constructive ability have they ever brought to bear upon the institutions of the country? Let us not deceive ourselves—the Lords will erect no lasting monument to their patriotism or their renown. Were the kingdom in any danger of being lost, they would not save it.

Well, the Lords have got into Committee on the Bill, having rejected the preliminary abstract resolution of Lord Halifax, affirming the inadequacy of the scheme of Redistribution which it embodies, and they have pretty well finished the franchise clauses. The alterations they have made do not commend their wisdom. They have substituted 15% annual value for 10%, as the amount of rent fixed for the qualification of lodgers—whereby they probably exclude from all hope of getting placed upon the register three-fourths of the working classes in the metropolis, and a large number of them in all our most populous cities and towns; and they have cut out the clause which conferred the county franchise upon copyholders, and lowered it to leaseholders, in counties. These changes can hardly be regarded as Conservative in their character, although they were no doubt made with Conservative intentions. If acquiesced in by the House of Commons, as they already have been by the Government, they will not sensibly diminish the democratic tendencies of the measure, while, in the case of the Lodger franchise, a germ of agitation will have been needlessly put into the soil which will spring up with marvellous rapidity under their Lordships' very noses, and which will compel them next Session to reopen a subject supposed to have been settled for the lifetime of this generation at least. But it is not at all certain that the House of Commons will acquiesce. On the contrary, the probability is that it will insist upon retaining the figure at 10%, and, in that event, the Lords will have to give way, for it is inconceivable that the Bill will be endangered by any difference of opinion upon a secondary point such as this—and thus the only consequence of this grand Conservative victory will be that at the suggestion of that thorough-going partisan, Lord Cairns, the Lords will have shown their dislike and their impotence most gratuitously.

It is possible, though, as we think, not very probable, that our Postscript may show a considerable alteration effected in the Redistribution clauses of the Bill. It seems to be the general conviction of both sides of the House that the arrangement proposed in the Bill is a mere makeshift, and to be felt that the only argument urged in support of it—the late period of the Session, and the little time left for important amendments—is unworthy of serious consideration. If the process of disfranchisement is carried further in two-membered constituencies, and two votes only are given to each elector in three-cornered constituencies, it is as large a change as can be looked for—no boroughs, we suspect, will be wholly disfranchised, nor is it very likely that recourse will be had to grouping. But we do not believe that any such amendment of the scheme will be satisfactory to the country. The seats thus gained will be transferred, for the most part, to the counties, in order to strengthen the landed interest. Now we do not want this. The landlords will be strong enough for obstruction under the clauses of the Bill as they now stand. They have one branch of the Legislature exclusively to themselves—they have the greater number of county constituencies at their command—they will be pretty sure to get hold of the small single boroughs, and they will exercise a preponderant influence over some of the larger ones. The land is already over-protected, and we do not care to see additional members transferred to it from urban populations, even if, as compared with many others, they are disproportionately small. We shall look with keen suspicion upon any plan for the allotment of electoral power to constituencies by the House of Lords. They may spoil the pretext for future redistribution, not only without removing, but by increasing, the evil which calls for it. And this, we fear, is what they may successfully attempt. But our readers will probably know the result before they have cast their eyes upon these observations.

Be that result what it may, the country will no doubt gain the benefit of a large and substantial measure of Parliamentary Reform. There is no indication that the Lords will touch



adversely any vital point of the Bill, and but little that they will greatly improve it. They have eaten their leek, or nearly so, and must be pardoned a few expressions of disgust. Another week will probably put the measure formally, as it is now virtually, beyond reach of danger. Its imperfections can be easily removed hereafter—its anomalies reduced within tolerable limits. No measure conducted through the House of Commons by a Liberal Administration would have been so quietly accepted or so indulgently treated by the Lords. Let us be thankful, though not to them, for having secured far more than any of us expected six months ago—and let us be careful to turn our new advantages to the best possible account.

#### PROPOSED WAR WITH ABYSSINIA.

WARS of offence are hardly ever projected except under pretext of some beneficial object. Just now there is a small party, which may presently become a larger one, intent upon carrying war into the dominions of a barbaric African chief who rules what is called the Empire of Abyssinia. This man holds in captivity some of our own countrymen, and will not listen to the voice of reason for their release. Why they went into his dominions, and what they did there to expose themselves to the wrath of the Emperor, we need not now recapitulate, having laid such information before our readers some months ago. We will assume, however, that they went on business unconnected with any political motive, that they conducted themselves with the most exemplary caution and propriety, and that nothing but the tyranny and cruelty of the sable sovereign can be assigned as a reason for their detention in Abyssinia. The question is, does our honour as a nation, the prestige of our name in India, or our interest in humanity, require us, or would they all or either of them justify us, in attempting to rescue our countrymen from the grips of Theodore by force of arms?

A word or two first upon the claim of the captives themselves to protection. We need not restrain our sympathy for them in the least, even though we may deny to them any valid claim to the national protection. "*Civis Romanus sum*," is, no doubt, a proud boast, and a guarantee for personal security, at least as far as the ruling powers are concerned, in every civilised country in the world. But the maxim that wherever an Englishman may choose to go he takes with him in potentiality all the resources of England for his defence, must be received with some qualification. There are many tribes in Africa and in Asia, organised it may be on monarchical principles, and constituting what may be described as independent kingdoms, with which we have no political connection, very little, if any, commercial intercourse, and over whose proceedings we have never exercised, nor sought to exercise, any kind of influence. If any of our countrymen, well knowing these facts and conditions, deem it worth their while to risk probable molestation and possible death in pursuit of some object in which they take a special interest, by intruding themselves into any of these domains, is it to be understood henceforth that they do so at their own risk, or in case of their coming to grief is England to be considered bound to follow them with her protective power, even to the extent of making war to redress the injuries they may sustain? If this doctrine is to be acted upon it is well that we should understand it—for if every wandering missionary, merchant, or tourist, is to bear with him, wherever his spirit of enterprise may take him, the pledge and responsibility of the British Government for his defence, or in the event of his maltreatment to death for the punishment of those who harmed him, we give a licence to individuals which we withhold from the Government itself. The principle cannot be recognised, for it is plainly impracticable. All that the country can do in the supposed circumstances is what an individual might feel it his duty to do, if he had the power—namely, shutting its eyes to the temerity which has brought trouble upon the adventurers, and looking only at the heavy penalty they have incurred, to intervene so far as it may without involving itself in worse calamities for their deliverance from the effects of their own imprudence.

But if something more than this were required—if it were a legitimate exercise of national authority to declare war against an offending people or potentate because they thought fit to oppress a foreigner within the limits of their own sovereignty—at any rate, one would imagine, liberty yet remains to consider the chances of benefit to the suffering party, to count the costs of a hostile expedition, and to weigh the one against the other with careful deliberation.

In the case of the Abyssinian captives, there is a high probability that any declaration of war against the Emperor would be followed by their immediate execution. They themselves are aware of the risk to which they would be exposed, and are said to prefer encountering it to lingering out their days in a miserable captivity. That may be so—but surely it will not justify a Government in facing all the risks, the uncertain issues, and the certain expenditure of life and treasure which a war involves. We ought not to move armies in order that a few prisoners may meet with a quicker despatch.

But there is another item for consideration. The Emperor Theodore's dominions are not easy of access. From the shores of the Red Sea to the frontiers of Abyssinia an army would have to march over an unwatered, barren, and mountainous district of considerable breadth. Ten thousand men would be the minimum force required, and they would have to carry with them their own commissariat and water every step of their advance. It would be rash to say that the feat cannot be accomplished; but at what a terrible expense of life, to say nothing of money, would it inevitably be? And be it remembered that unless the prisoners were rescued there would be nothing whatever to show for it. We should chastise a thousand innocent people for each guilty one. We should lose hundreds of lives in striving to save tens. We should commit the highest breach of morality, and inflict an immense amount of suffering, professedly for humane ends, really to maintain the prestige of our national name. It will not bear looking into. We are glad that Lord Stanley regards the contingency with strong repugnance. The fear is lest "old Indians" should succeed in kindling popular passions, and impelling the noble Foreign Secretary to accept a policy which both his head and his heart condemn.

#### NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE House of Commons was occupied on Wednesday in a discussion on Trinity College, Dublin, which embraced the wide field of Irish University education in general. It occurred on the resumption of the debate on Mr. Fawcett's resolution for throwing open the fellowships and scholarships of Trinity College, which Mr. Monsell met by an amendment in favour of altering the constitution of the University of Dublin, so as to enable it "to include Colleges connected with other forms of religion than that of the Established Church, and that the members of such Colleges should be entitled to share in all the benefits now enjoyed by the members of Trinity College." The debate which ensued was important as indicating that the higher education in Ireland cannot long be maintained on its present footing. There was a general agreement that the Trinity College endowments ought not to be allowed to remain a monopoly in the hands of the Episcopal minority. The Attorney-General for Ireland, indeed, made a stout defence of the present state of things, but it was in the nature of an appeal *ad misericordiam*. Mr. Fawcett would throw open these emoluments to Protestants and Catholics alike. But the latter—at least an influential section of them—are opposed to mixed education. They want their own denominational University, and a separation between the Dublin University and Trinity College, so that the former may be constituted as Mr. Monsell suggests. A separate Catholic University with a charter of incorporation would best suit the views of the Romish hierarchy, but that concession to sectarianism they are not likely to secure, and as the alternative there is no good reason why one or more Catholic Colleges, the Queen's College, and Trinity College should not be combined together as members of one common seat of education on the plan of the London University. Although Mr. Monsell withdrew his amendment, the Irish members declined to sanction Mr. Fawcett's resolution as it stood, and the result of the division was a tie—108 to 108. The Speaker very properly under the circumstances gave his casting vote with the "Noes," on the ground that a principle of so much importance as was laid down in the resolution should be affirmed by a majority of the House, and not simply by the voice of the presiding officer.

Though the Government took no part in this important debate, it is understood that they regard the present state of university education in Ireland as unsatisfactory, and will be prepared to deal with it next Session. Their course is clear—to constitute a national university with affiliated colleges, and make the endowments of Trinity College available for general university purposes, instead of retaining them as the patrimony of a sect. The example of Scotland shows how such a system may be successfully

carried out. In the colleges and universities north of the Tweed, as Mr. McLaren pointed out in his excellent speech, "every man might walk in without any question as to his religious opinions being asked of him; he was told that he must attend the regular classes if he wished to take the degree of A.M. or A.B.; that he would be examined in due time by the proper examiners, and if he came up to the required standard would obtain a degree. No question was raised as to difference of faith in any class, unless it were the Divinity classes, and even there young men belonging to any religious denomination might attend if they chose. When they saw such a system, existing as it had done for centuries, without any quarrels being raised under it, he thought it could not be contended that it was impossible to work such a system in Ireland." And, we might add, if the noble lords who, on the succeeding evening, conjured up so alarming a picture of the disastrous influence which the abolition of tests in the English Universities would produce upon religion, would honestly examine the results of this liberal policy in Scotland, this bugbear would be laid. Can it be said that there is less regard for religious creeds or profession in Scotland, where an open university system has been for centuries in operation, than in England, where the chief seats of learning have been close church corporations?

When this interesting debate was finished on Wednesday, the Church rates Abolition Bill came on for third reading. There was no debate—even Mr. Gorst, who moved its rejection, had nothing to say—and a majority of thirty passed the measure through its final stage in the Commons. Though there was not a strong muster on either side, the Liberals showed a better state of discipline than the Tories. The latter, apathetic as to the result, or relying probably on the aid of the Lords to throw out the Bill, only mustered some ninety-nine members. Mr. Hardcastle's supporters were 129, thus giving a majority of thirty in favour of the Bill. It will be remembered that in March last the second reading was carried by the large majority of seventy-six—the largest ever known—in a House of 450 members—a far better test of the real opinion of the House than a division at the far end of the Session, when as many as seventy paired on either side. Some of the Church journals bitterly complain that their supporters in the Commons should throw the onus of rejecting such measures on the hereditary Chamber. At all events, the Lower House have brought total abolition nearer by passing Mr. Hardcastle's Bill through all its stages, and the bigotry of the Conservative Peers will, opportunely remind the country that the Tories, though they have carried a Reform Bill, are Tories still.

On Thursday the House of Commons discussed the scheme of a reserve army, which is, with some modifications, the plan originated and explained by General Peel early in the Session. Sir John Pakington, the present War Minister, proposes that the militia should be increased by 30,000 men, who are to be enrolled subject to the condition of being drafted into the regular army in time of war. These, with the regular soldiers who, having served two-thirds of their time, shall elect to enter the line reserve, will, Sir John expects, constitute a force of 50,000 men to fall back upon in an emergency, costing the nation 230,000*l.* per annum. A second reserve force will consist of enrolled pensioners to the number of 30,000. Though General Peel strongly supported the plan, many military members expressed an opinion that it would break down in practice. The House, however, accepted it, passed the necessary votes, and subsequently made no difficulty in giving power to raise 800,000*l.* on terminable annuities further to carry out the costly fortification scheme of the late Lord Palmerston.

The Irish members had another field day on Friday, which had no other result than to air their dissatisfaction with the Government, who are not to be very severely censured for passing no substantial measure this Session for the redress of Irish grievances. The complainants probably wished to draw out the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who amused though he did not deceive them with safe generalities and oracular periods on the mischief of persisting in the policy of "indiscriminate pulling down." Ireland must be governed "in a spirit of justice and complete impartiality." These and other formal phrases Sir J. Gray not unreasonably interpreted as meaning that the Government shrank from dealing with the Church or the land question. After such complaints had been freely expressed by Irish members, Lord Naas warmly defended his two abortive Land Bills, vaguely promised to renew the subject next Session, and invited the "patriotic assistance"



of both sides of the House to settle the University question.

The Government are endeavouring to push through their Bill for the regulation of the parks—in other words, for the prevention of public meetings in those places of public recreation. Though the second reading of this Bill was carried on Monday by a large majority, the debate which preceded the division was very damaging to the Government. Mr. Gladstone, while not averse to some legislation on the subject, strongly objected to the present measure as crude and incomplete, and urged that the question be postponed till next Session. The Bill has got into Committee, but its further progress is threatened by a few determined Liberals who have resolved to make use of all the forms of the House to defeat it. As the *Times* says, "the question can now very well wait till next Session," and we doubt not Mr. Disraeli will find it necessary in the end to take the hint.

Great progress has been made with the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, notwithstanding the absence of the Prime Minister through illness. While he was away on Monday, the Earl of Malmesbury and the Lord Chancellor showed an ominous alacrity in accepting amendments in a Tory sense, though opposing the resolution of Lord Halifax relative to redistribution on the ground that it was dangerous and inexpedient to alter the character of the Bill. Yesterday the Committee had reached the fifteenth clause, after rejecting Earl Grey's amendment for resuscitating the compound householders, refusing to adopt any educational test, and declining to restore electoral privileges to the four boroughs disfranchised for bribery. But the great feature of the debate was the successful motion of Lord Cairns to give representation to minorities. His proposal was that no person should vote for more than two candidates at one election, or in the City of London for more than three. The practical result of this amendment will be that in all constituencies returning three members, the minority will be able to return one member. At present there are only twelve "unicorn" constituencies, including Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, and Manchester, to which a third member has been given under the Bill. But the principle of the clause met with remarkable favour in the House. Though opposed by the Government it was supported by Lord Russell, Lord Mahon, Lord Spencer, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord Houghton, and carried by the large majority of ninety-one. The adoption of this proviso, which we presume Ministers and the House of Commons will eventually accept, will render inevitable a recasting of the redistribution clauses either now or next Session; and the Government, if they do not anticipate Earl Grey, will have the opportunity of reconsidering their schedules when his amendment for taking away a member from twelve boroughs having a population under 12,000, comes under consideration.

#### INCOMPLETENESS.

NEARLY a quarter of a century ago we took a brief holiday at Herne Bay, a watering-place which had then recently risen into notice. Its proximity to London, and its facility of access, gave it renown before it was prepared to support its good fortune. It became a favourite resort of city men in search of fresh air and salt water, but its house accommodation was not equal to its attractions. The consequence was a rush of speculative builders to the spot with the laudable intent of equalising supply and demand. Three or four years sufficed to throw a preponderant weight into the opposite scale. Houses rose on all sides, but tenants did not fill them. Then followed a period of monetary difficulty. Credit fell, and builders fell with it, leaving whole rows of unfinished tenements, some roofless, most of them windowless, all of them more or less incomplete. Our visit was made shortly after the place had sustained this paralysis. In some respect the locality and its natural advantages pleased us, but we were never able to surmount the depression produced upon our spirits by the disordered and ruinous aspect of the town. Domiciliary shells, technically called "carcasses," are an abomination in our eyes, and when these outnumbered the occupied dwellings, while not a workman was to be seen employed on any one of them, the effect upon us was similar to a sojourn in the heart of a necropolis. It suggested all sorts of gloomy reflections—inchoate purposes suddenly broken off, hopeful beginnings cut short by hopeless disappointments, premature decay, with its dreariness and desolation, and ugliness unredeemed by the interests which life imparts to it—which haunted us at every turn. We were not sorry when our summer

vacation, or, more correctly speaking, our summer change, came to an end; and as we took our last look of the place we thought that if morbid feeling should ever prompt us to contemplate suicide, that would be the place most appropriate to the misdeed.

Most people, we suppose, are more affected than they are aware of by living within constant view of incompleteness and disorder. For ourselves, we confess to being extremely sensitive on this head. There are scores upon scores of towns in the north the unfinished and unpicturesque appearance of which would drive us to distraction if we were condemned to live in them. They have about them a monotony of raggedness which is dreadfully oppressive, and we sometimes fancy that it is this which fosters in the uncultured part of their populations the uncouth manners which are characteristic of them. If they had not shrewd wits and warm hearts, we are afraid to say how we should regard them. For, life which is environed by scenes which repel a taste for beauty, and therefore for order and completeness, is but a deformed life after all. One might almost as well be deaf or dumb or blind as be placed under conditions incapable of awakening the sense of proportion, fitness, beauty, perfection. It is not in literature alone that "sweetness and light" are a desideratum—we need them elsewhere—in our houses, in our streets, in our towns, in our great cities. We are apt enough to sink down into mere animal existence, and our natural tendencies are strong enough towards savage selfishness. We cannot afford to dispense with any exterior ministrations to our sense of comeliness and polish. Disorder is, in its influence, demoralisation. It may be counteracted by more powerful influences from within—but so far as it can operate it is unfavourable to the healthy development of both character and manners.

Herne Bay, as we saw it long, long, ago—it may have become "the deformed transformed" since then, for anything we know—has often presented itself to our fancy as a type of much that passes for education. It is pretentious, but lamentably unfinished. There is nothing thorough about it. The rage seems to be to cover as large a space as possible of the young mind with showy knowledge, and the design, bad enough in itself, has to be abandoned in nineteen cases out of twenty before it is half marked out. If one could but reduce the results of ordinary scholastic tuition in a pictorial form, what a scene it would exhibit. Here, heaps of materials brought together which have never yet been classified, much less built into a structure fit for the housing of a living intellect—there, whole rows of "carcasses," sometimes in the shape of languages, sometimes of sciences, here and there of history, of geography, of philosophy, of religion, not only abandoned and useless, but cumbering the ground—not a single chamber complete, not so much as a space large enough to admit of the mind turning itself round in, within which it can find rest and gratification for half-an-hour—none which may be decently fitted up in after life—all raw, blank, repulsive, desolate. And yet this is what we are aiming to do on a national scale—at least, if we are not aiming at it, this, for the most part, is the outcome of our ambitious attempts. A high standard—for goodness' sake don't lower the standard, is the cry of all inspectors, echoed and re-echoed by Parliamentary theorists. What comes out of it all? Before they have fairly traced out the ground, or a few bricks are raised one upon another, the whole has to be left unfinished, so miserably unfinished, that it takes but a few years' battling with the stern necessities of life to trample down the relics of it and cover them with rubbish.

So it is, not unfrequently, with men's commercial affairs. They begin with overbuilding, and they end with bankruptcy. There is less dishonesty of intention, perhaps, than is commonly supposed. Constructively, one may make it amount to much the same thing, but in its simple elements it is seldom so blameworthy. Men rush into plausible enterprises without duly considering the risks to which they expose, not only themselves, but others who put faith in them. They deem it necessary to preserve but a small margin against adverse chances. And when at last a crash comes, and their affairs undergo what may be called a posthumous investigation, it is almost sure to be discovered that they have undertaken in haste more than they had, or could reasonably expect to have, the wherewithal to complete, and that they had so framed their plans and pursued their course, as that success was more dependent upon a run of good luck than upon their own judgment and resources. Their estates present to their creditors all the disagreeable features of the Herne Bay we first looked upon.

Is it not often thus with individual character? What possibilities! What promises! What grand and suggestive beginnings! Alas, alas! the evil day comes, the day of sore temptation, and the worth and work of earlier years are too easily abandoned, and exhibit therefore but an unsightly wreck. Look at it, and say whether it be possible to gaze upon a scene of more mournful desolation. The very faults which you deplore, were they not once capabilities of virtue upon which some loving eye rested with fond imaginings of the glorious things they would be when fully developed? or had they not their roots in susceptibilities to the good, the noble, the pure, the true, the divine, which promised to some yearning heart a beauteous future? Once, too, as you may plainly discern among the stained and weather-beaten relics, there was high purpose, there were elevating hopes, there were serious attempts, there was some progress. Oh! into what these things might have been fashioned, and what they have become? The contrast is too painful, and we are compelled to put away the picture from us with its face turned to the wall.

Yet this individual catastrophe is but a type of the lot of humanity as it seems to our limited power of vision. Incompleteness, disorder, confusion, neglect, ruin—such are the predominant features of the destiny of humankind which obtrusively stare us in the face. Is this final? Will it be ever thus? We trust not. There are a few habitations among the many "carcasses" which indicate the presence of life, and the purpose of the supreme Architect. The race is not abandoned. It is yet to be filled with a life akin to God's. If He build not, the workman laboureth but in vain. Man is trying his hand just now, and a poor work he makes of it. The philosophers tell us that he needs no supernal aid, and that he can do all that he is fitted to do with the simple resources he has at his command. Well, he has been making the experiment for a long while, and it has not turned out successful yet. Perhaps he will one day come to see this, to acknowledge it, and to acquiesce in it. Nay, it is not a matter of peradventure: it is a certainty stamped upon the very laws of his being. And when he does so, and as he does so, this waste of confusion will gradually be transformed into a fair and glorious city—a city fit for the great King—and what is now a place of sepulchres will be full as it can hold of a beautiful and indestructible life, free, joyous, pure, and perfect.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from page 625.)

Sir J. GRAY, interpreting Mr. Disraeli's speech as a declaration that the Government declined to deal next year either with the Church or the land question, expressed his disappointment with their decision, and denied that the Irish Liberals opposed Lord Naas's land bills, or had repudiated their claim for "compensation." Lord C. HAMILTON, on the contrary, insisted that it was the representatives of the tenant interest who had prevented those bills passing this year. Mr. Pim, Mr. Monsell, and Mr. O'Beirne followed in a similar strain. Lord NAAS asserted emphatically that they had seriously and earnestly desired to pass the two land bills, and had been prevented pressing them forward by the preoccupation of all available time by the Reform Bill. On the general question, Lord Naas, while acknowledging that, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the session, Irish legislation had not been very important, expressed a confident hope that it would soon be possible to deal with these vexed questions; and with the patriotic assistance of both sides the University question would not be found very difficult of settlement.

#### THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

Mr. H. D. SERMOUR called attention to the condition of the Abyssinian captives, and moved an address praying her Majesty to take steps to recover them, by force of arms if necessary.

Sir H. RAWLINSON maintained that to bear longer with the indignity King Theodoros had put upon us would be an act of suicidal cowardice, and that we had no alternative but to take some strong steps at once to liberate the captives. Mr. LAYARD stated that, having been formerly strongly opposed to an expedition, he had now come to the opinion that there was no other means left of rescuing the captives.

Lord STANLEY said the matter had been under the attention of the Government ever since they came into office, and after mature consideration they decided to attempt the release of the captives by friendly means, which he described, but these had now failed finally. In deciding what should be done next, though he entirely agreed that to leave the captives to their fate would seriously damage our prestige, it could not be concealed that to obtain their release by force would be a most arduous task, so great were the difficulties of country, climate, transport, &c. To throw a British army into an unknown country without an inquiry into the means of feeding and moving it, would be madness, and court not only political discredit, but a military disaster. Sir S. Northcote had telegraphed to the



Donkey Government to send over officers to enquire into the conduct of the officers, and to make these inquiries, and, though admitting that it was impossible to leave the captives in Abyssinia, he declined to give any pledge as to what the Government would do until the result of these inquiries was known.

Colonel Sykes strongly opposed the notion of an expedition, which, he contended, would be full of difficulties, and would lead to great loss of life.

Mr. AVERTON took the same view, and recommended the employment of some of the African traders as negotiators.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The Consecration and Ordination Fees Bill as amended passed through committee. The Canongate Annuity Tax (Edinburgh) Bill, and some other bills, were read a third time and passed.

The Capital Punishment within Prisons Bill was withdrawn.

The House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

On Monday the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (expressing great regret at the necessity) withdrew the Parliamentary Elections Bill.

The House subsequently went into Committee of Supply, and on the vote of 99,621/4 for the British Museum, Mr. DISRAELI announced the intention of the Government to take measures for the separation of the natural history collection from the other collections, and to bring in a bill to carry out that object next session.

#### THE EDUCATION VOTE.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, in moving the education vote of 705,865/4, stated that there was a small increase of 11,336/4 over last year, and that during the year there had been eighty schoolrooms built, fifty schoolrooms enlarged, and sixty-one teachers' residences built. The number of schools inspected was 13,586; there were on the books 1,519,871 children, and of these 1,287,000 had been presented at the inspections, 664,000 had been presented for examination, and more than five-sixths of these had passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Then there were 42,700 scholars in night-schools, showing a marked increase over previous years.

The vote was agreed to after a lengthened discussion, in the course of which Mr. J. S. MILL congratulated Lord Robert Montagu on having expressed an opinion in favour of technical education; and Mr. W. E. FORSTER remarked that technical schools were required in order to enable this country to compete with continental nations, which have technical schools, and that the feeling that the people should be allowed to tax themselves in order to promote middle-class education was getting stronger.

#### THE PARKS REGULATION BILL.

On going into committee on the Parks Regulation Bill, Mr. LOCKE strenuously opposed the bill, objecting particularly to what he insisted was a principle novel in our law, giving magistrates jurisdiction over political offenders, instead of sending them before a jury, and to the clause which allowed the Ranger and the First Commissioner to make regulations the breach of which is to be punishable by fine. Now that a satisfactory Reform Bill was on the eve of passing, a measure of this kind was unnecessary; and he moved that the House deem it inexpedient to proceed with the bill this session.

Sir C. RUSSELL supported the bill, on the ground that London was now threatened with another Hyde Park demonstration, against Mr. Hughes' Sunday Trading Bill. Viscount Amberley maintained that Hyde Park was the most fitting place for great meetings; Mr. COWPER contended that if the House refused this bill the parks would become the arena of all kinds of controversies, political, religious, and social.

Mr. SERJEANT GASELEE opposed the bill. Mr. HARDY argued that the bill simply gave additional facilities for enforcing a legal right.

Mr. GLADSTONE, though not disposed to refuse to legislate for the purpose of giving these additional facilities, was of opinion that this bill had not been well considered—and at this period of the session it was not possible to consider it—that the peculiar delicacy of the subject had not been kept sufficiently in view, and that it was altogether inopportune. This was not a question to be decided by argument alone—feeling must be considered as well; and objecting to increase the power of the Executive in connection with the events of last year, and apprehending that legislation just at present would bear the appearance of an attempt on the part of Parliament and the Executive to revenge themselves for something like a defeat, he supported Mr. Locke's resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER remarked that the right of public meeting was a valuable safety-valve, as useful, perhaps, to those in authority as to any body, and, admitting that the Londoners were not so well off for open spaces to meet in as the people of other towns, he maintained that it was more convenient in great colossal cities that meetings should be held in buildings such as the Manchester Free-trade Hall, adding that if a great public demonstration was needed there was Primrose-hill. But the bill was a mere social and police arrangement, and the only question for the committee to decide was—is it desirable that the parks should be retained for the amusement and recreation of the people?

Mr. BRIGHT dwelt on the importance and the use of public meetings, and eulogised the conduct of the people at the recent reform demonstrations, metropolitan and provincial, arguing that at meetings in Hyde Park the risk of collision would be less than at Primrose-hill, as the ground was larger, and that, as they would be witnessed by a larger number of persons, their effect as demonstrations would be greater. The urgency of the case was not proved; neither was

the necessity for increasing the power of the Executive to deal with public meetings.

Mr. NEWDEGATE supported the bill, and on a division Mr. Locke's resolution was defeated by a majority of 45—133 to 88. The House went into Committee, but no progress was made with the bill.

Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

### PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

#### CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

The following is the division list on the third reading of this bill in the Commons on Wednesday:—

#### AYES, 129.

Acland, T D	Gilpin, C	Morrison, W
Agar-Ellis, Hon	Gladstone, W H	Murphy, N D
Agnew, Sir A	Glyn, G G	Neate, C
Allen, W S	Goschen, G J	O'Brien, Sir P
Amberley, Viscount	Graham, W	Ogilvy, Sir J
Ayrton, A S	Gray, Sir J	O'Loughlin, Sir O
Aytoun, R S	Grey, Sir G	O'Reilly, M W
Barclay, A O	Grove, T F	Otway, A J
Bass, A	Gurney, S	Owen, Sir H O
Bazley, T	Hadfield, G	Padmore, R
Berkeley, H E	Hankey, T	Pease, J W
Blake, J A	Hartley, J	Pim, J
Bonham-Carter, J	Hay, Lord J	Pollard-Urquhart, W
Bouverie, E F	Hay, Lord W M	Potter, E
Brady, Dr	Hayter, A D	Reardon, D J
Bright, J	Henderson, J	Robertson, T J A
Briscoe, J I	Henley, Lord	Robertson, D
Bruce, Lord C	Horsman, E	Rothschild, N
Buller, Sir A W	Hutt, Sir W	Russell, A
Butler, C S	Jackson, W	Samuda, J D A
Candlish, J	Jervoise, Sir J	Samuelson, B
Cavendish, Lord F	Johnstone, Sir J	Scott, Sir W
Childers, H O E	King, J L	Seeley, C
Clay, J	Kinglake, A W	Sheridan, H B
Clinton, Lord A P	Knox, J A	Sheriff, A C
Oliver, G	Knotchbull-Hugessen, E	Smith, J B
Cox, W T	Lawrence, W	Stansfeld, J
Crawford, E H J	Leatham, W H	Stuart, Colonel
Crawford, R W	Leeman, G	Sykes, Colonel
Davey, R	Lefevre, G J S	Taylor, P A
Davis, Sir H R F	Locke, J	Tracy, C R
Dent, J D	Low, Robert	Vanderbyl, P
Dodson, J G	Lusk, Alderman	Vivian, Captain
Duff, M E G	Mackinnon, W A	Waring, C
Eliot, Lord	McLagan, P	Western, Sir T B
Erskine, Viscount	McLaren, D	Whalley, G H
Erskine, Admiral	Maguire, J F	White, J
Emond, J	Merry, J	Wickham, H W
Ewing, H E Crum-	Mill, J S	Young, R
Eykyn, R	Mills, J R	
Fawcett, H	Mitchell, A	
Forster, C	Mittonell, T A	
Forster, W O	Monk, C J	
Gaselee, Serjeant S	Moore, C	

#### NOES, 99.

Adderley, C B	Gore, J R O	Morgan, O
Archdall, Capt M	Graves, S R	Mowbray, J R
Baring, H	Greene, E	Nass, Lord
Bartlett, Colonel	Grey, Hon T De	Neville-Grenville, R
Beach, Sir M H	Griffith, C D	Newdegate, C N
Beecroft, G S	Gurney, R	Newport, Viscount
Bentinck, G C	Gwyn, H	Noel, Hon G J
Beresford, Captain	Hamilton, Lord C	North, Colonel
Brett, W B	Hamilton, Lord C J	O'Neill, E
Bridges, Sir B	Hamilton, Viscount	Parker, Major W
Burrell, Sir P	Hardy, G	Patten, Colonel W
Capper, C	Hervey, Lord A	Powell, F S
Cave, S	Hay, Sir J	Read, C S
Chatterton, H E	Henley, J W	Robertson, P F
Conolly, T	Herbert, Colonel	Russell, Sir O
Corrance, F S	Hegarty, Sir F W	Solater-Booth, G
Corry, Rt Hon H L	Hildyard, T B T	Sourfield, J H
Cooper, E H	Howe, E	Selwyn, C J
Cubitt, G	Hunt, G W	Seymour, G H
Daleith, Earl of	Kardlake, Sir J B	Simonds, W B
Dimdale, R	Kavanagh, A	Stanhope, J B
Du Cane, C	Kendall, N	Stuart, Lieut-Col
Duncombe, Colonel	King, J K	Surtees, C F
Du Pre, C G	Laird, J	Taylor, Colonel
Edwards, Sir H	Lanyon, C	Vance, J
Egerton, E C	Lefroy, A	Walcott, Admiral
Egerton, W	Liddell, H G	Whitmore, H
Fane, Col	Lindsay, Colonel O	Williams, F M
Fellden, J	Lopes, Sir M	Wise, H O
Fellowes, E	Lowther, J	Wood, B T
Ferguson, Sir J	Manners, Lord J	Yorke, J R
Floyer, J	Meller, Colonel	
Gallway, Sir W P	Montagu, Lord R	
Galway, Viscount	Montgomery, Sir G	

#### PAIRS.

FOR.	AGAINST.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Mr H Vivian	Mr H E Surtees	Mr C Martin	Mr Langton
Hon D F For-	Mr Horsfall	Sir F Goldsmid	Mr S Smith
tesone	Hon Henniker-	Mr T B Potter	Col Lindsay
Mr J Smith	Major	Hn F Calthorpe	Mr C Turner
Mr T W Evans	Sir M Ridley	Mr G C Glyn	Major Dickson
Hon G Denman	Sir M Garth	Mr D Pugh	Mr Barnett
Sir W Russell	Sir W Heath-	Sir F Crossley	Sir J Trollope
	cote	Mr H Foley	Major Water-
Mr G Moffatt	Mr Treeby		house
Mr T Bass	Mr A Smith	Ald Salomons	Lord Beotie
Sir J Simeon	Sir W Hage	Mr D Harris	Sir J Bailey
Mr M Marsh	Captain Walsh	Mr W Lee	Colonel Forde
Col Biddulph	Mr F Dick	Mr S Whitbread	Sir G Stucley
Mr H Lewis	Mr Cobbold	Hon St. Aubyn	Mr Arkwright
Mr Cardwell	Mr B Hope	Ld E Cavendish	Hn A Egerton
Mr G Rebow	Mr A Bathurst	Hn C Carington	Mr R Torrens
Sir E Cole-	Sir P Egerton	Mr P Martin	Mr Tolemache
brooke		Mr W Miller	Sir T Bateson
Mr F Dundas	Mr Hartopp	Mr Fitzjames	Sir E Mordaunt
Mr C Edwards	Col Lowther	Mr Fitzpatrick	Hn D Pennant
Mr W E Forster	Mr T Baring	Mr E Holland	Lord E. Hill
Mr H Edwards	Ld Barrington		Trevor
Mr H Woods	Lord H Scott	Sir J Power	Mr Innes
Mr R N Phillips	Colonel Gray	Baron Roths-	Sir E G Booth
Mr Villiers	Sir J Pakington	child	
Mr Ingham	Sir S Northcote	Capt Herbert	Col Bernard
Mr A Milbank	Colonel Hogg	Hon O Stanley	Sir J Bagwell
Mr C Fortescue	Hon J Cole	Mr A Dunlop	Col Somerset
Mr Lamont	Mr C Freshfield	Mr H Russell	Mr Goddard
Mr Labouchere	Col S Knox	Mr J Whatman	Mr H Bruen
Mr Monnell	Col H Cole	Mr E Synan	Lord H Percy
Mr H M Jack-	Mr Hamilton	Mr Deverux	Sir B Guinness
son		Mr R Shafto	Sir W Wynn
Mr T Hughes	Mr Hubbard	Hn C Carnegie	Lord Mitford
Hon A Kinnaird	Mr Hart Dyke	Mr Dillwyn	Lord E Cecil
Lord Anover	Mr S Wyndham	Mr Grenfell	Mr Jolliffe
Sir G Colthurst	Mr Walrond	Mr K Hodgson	Mr Paget
Mr A Seymour	Sir H Bruce		

Mr. W. E. Gladstone took no part it appears in the above division, and the names of Mr. Disraeli, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Walpole are also absent. The only Conservatives voting with Mr. Hardcastle were

Mr. Agar-Ellis, Mr. Hartley, and Mr. M'Lagan. Mr. Hubbard did not vote, nor Mr. Waldegrave Leslie.

Including seventy pairs, the total number of members in favour of the third reading was 199.

#### UNIVERSITY TESTS.

The following is the division list on the proposal for the second reading of the University Tests (Oxford and Cambridge) Bill in the Lords on Thursday night:—

#### CONTENTS, 46.

DUKES.	EARLS.	LORDS.
Devonshire	Russell	Kenny (E Dunraven
Grafton	Spencer	and Mount-Earl
St Albans	Viscounts.	Leigh
Somerset	Falmouth	Lyveden
	Halfax	Monson
Camden	Leinster (Duke Lein-	Overstone
Normanby	ster)	Ponsonby (E Bea-
		borough)
Abingdon	Chester	Romilly
Airlie	London	Saye and Sele
Albemarle		Seaton
Camperdown	Boyle (E Cork and	Somerhill (M Clanri-
Dartrey	Orrery)	carde)
De Grey (Teller)	Camoya	Stanley of Alderley
Granville	Charlemont (Earl	Stratheden
Kimberley (Teller)	Charlemont)	Suffield
Lichfield	Cranworth	Taunton
Minto	Ebury	Vernon
Morley	Gage (V Gage)	Wentworth

#### NOT-CONTENTS, 74.

ARCHBISHOP.	EARLS.	LORDS.
Canterbury	Manvers	Colville of Culross
LORD CHANCELLOR.	Nelson	[Teller]
Chelmsford	Powis	Crofton
	Romney	Denman
Beaufort	Rosse	De Ros
Buckingham and	Shaftesbury	De Saumarez
Chandos	Stanhope	Disby
Marlborough	Tankerville	Feverham
Richmond	Sheridan	Foxford (E Limerick)
	De Vesci	Hartismere (L Hen-
Marquises.	Hardinge	niker)
Aberdeen	Hawarden [Teller]	Hay (Earl Kinnoul)
Exeter	Templeton	Hyton
		Love and Holland
Amherst	Gloucester & Bristol	(Earl Egmont)
Bathurst	Oxford	Lytelton
Beauchamp	Peterborough	Penrhyn
Bradford		Raslan
Brooke & Warwick		Arundell of Wardour
Cadogan		Redeale
Cardigan		Saltoun
Carnarvon		Silchester (E Long-
Cawdor	Brancepeth (Visc-	ford)
Dartmouth	Bayne)	Sondes
Denbigh	Cairns	Southampton
Devon	Castlemaine	Stewart of Garlies
Graham (D Mont-	Clarina	(Earl Galloway)
rose)	Clements (E Leitrim)	Strathairn
Home	Clonbrock	Thurlow
Malmesbury	Cloncurry	Walsingham
Manfield	Colonsay	

#### PAIRS.

FOR.	AGAINST.
Lord Harris	Earl of Ellenborough
Lord Foley	Duke of Rutland
Lord De Tabley	Duke of Buccleuch
Lord Dunfermline	Viscount Melville
Earl of Zetland	Earl of Selkirk
Lord Methuen	Lord Skelmersdale
Marquis of Sligo	Marquis of Winchester
Lord Portman	Lord Sherborne
Viscount Eversley	Lord Ravensworth
Duke of Argyll	Lord Templemore
Marquis of Alibury	Earl of Enniskillen
Lord Churchill	Earl of Coventry
Marquis Conyngham	Duke of Manchester
Lord Athlumney	Lord Wyndford
Viscount Sydney	Earl Lucas
Lord Mostyn	Lord Rolio
Earl of Clarendon	Viscount Exmouth

Including seventeen pairs, the number of peers in support of the bill was sixty-three.

It will be seen that two bishops (London and Chester) voted for the bill, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and three bishops against it, including the Bishop of Oxford.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Legislative Body, after the successive adoption of the Budgets for all the Ministries, the Extraordinary Budget was agreed to in its entirety by 249 against 15 votes. The President then read a decree closing the session, and the members dispersed amid shouts of "Long live the Emperor!"

The *Moniteur du Soir* denies that any note has been presented to Prussia. "No note has been either despatched or read to the Cabinet of Berlin on the affairs of Schleswig, or on any other question." Specific as this denial must appear to an ordinary reader, I am persuaded (says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, that it is nothing worth, and turns upon an equivocation as to the diplomatic meaning of the expression "note." It is impossible to doubt now that France has made within these few days a comminatory communication (whether in the form of a "note" or not is quite immaterial) concerning the Schleswig question. France has supported what the Berlin journals stigmatise as the "dilatatory" communication of the Court of Denmark, and the interference is severely resented at Berlin.

According to the *Patrie* the Russian Government have pronounced in favour of the interpretation contained in the recent Danish note to Prussia of the manner in which article 5 of the Treaty of Prague should be carried out.

The *Presse* states that another despatch has been forwarded to the French chargé d'affaires at Berlin ordering him to demand explanations of the Prussian Cabinet relative to the calling out of 25,000 men, the Hesse-Cassel contingent, which was not to have taken place before 1868.

In the Senate on Saturday, after a speech from the Duke de Persigny on the spirit of the constitution,



Baron Dupin explained the past history of Prussia, and said that she had formed a Northern confederation in Germany offensive to France. The speaker asserted that the ambition and perseverance of Prussia did not lead him to believe that after the successes already gained she would now stop; but he hoped that the decisive moment would now arrive when the large States, to avoid the perils of the future, would unite together and limit the empire of Prussia to acceptable proportions. Then alone would they be able to reduce their military expenditure. Then would France and the other nations be more happy and more rich in their peaceful rivalry. After voting the budget, the session of the Senate was declared closed.

The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes the following article on the present foreign relations of France:—

Several French and foreign journals publish statements calculated to disturb and disquiet the affairs of commerce and industry. It is said that our international relations tend to authorise the presentment of a conflict more or less removed; the formation of two camps and military preparations is announced. These reports are unfounded, and they owe their origin and diffusion only to hostile passions, interested speculation, or lamentable credulity. The truth is this, that the Government of the Empire has no diplomatic question of a nature calculated to modify its peaceful and friendly relations with various Powers. The Cabinet of Florence has already taken energetic measures to protect the Papal frontier. The September Convention will be strictly carried out; no new camp is about to be formed either in the interior or on the frontier. The classes of 1860-1861 have all been sent back to their homes since the 1st of June. The active army is actually only composed of the four contingents of 1862-1865, inclusive. The contingent of 1866 will be incorporated at the end of August, but it is the intention of the Government at that time to allow the contingent of 1862 to return to their homes. The effective strength of the cavalry is considerably increased on account of the purchases made last April, but the Minister of War has determined that of these some 2,000 or 10,000 horses shall be disposed of for agricultural purposes, and this measure is now in course of execution. The Government is confident that these precise statements will dissipate the feeling of uncertainty which has pervaded public opinion.

#### AUSTRIA.

On Thursday the Emperor was formally invested with the Order of the Garter. Upon presentation of the insignia the Marquis of Bath delivered a speech, assuring his Majesty that Queen Victoria gladly availed herself of the present opportunity to confirm the alliance long subsisting between England and Austria. The Emperor, in his reply, laid grateful stress upon the value of the friendly assurance just received, and added that no wish was nearer to his heart than to see the personal relations drawn closer that connected him with the Queen.

#### ITALY.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies on Sunday authorised the Government to issue sufficient Rente at five per cent. to produce 400 million of lire (16,000,000*l.*) in anticipation of the conversion of the ecclesiastical property. The passage of this measure is regarded as a vote of confidence in the Government. It was carried by a large majority.

Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a despatch to the Papal Nuncios at Catholic courts, calling their attention to the debates that have recently taken place in the Italian Parliament. The Cardinal states that the attitude of the Italian Government is greatly at variance with the engagements which have been made with the Pope. The despatch also refers to the preparations made by Italian volunteers to deprive the Pope of his temporal sovereignty.

Signor Nigra, the Minister at Paris, has been summoned to Florence to furnish the Government with all the particulars relative to the mission of General Dumont to Rome.

#### TURKEY.

The Ottoman Legation at Athens announces the evacuation of the Sphakia district by the insurgents, and its complete occupation by the Imperial troops. The whole island is declared to have submitted.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Viceroy of Egypt has left Paris for Vichy. The cholera is committing serious ravages in Sicily, and is also extending throughout Italy.

Herr Kossuth has declared that he will accept his election for Waitzen.

Otho, ex-King of Greece, died at Bamberg on Friday evening.

The world-renowned Burra mines, which have added four millions sterling to the exports of South Australia, are closed.

During the late rejoicings in Rome, Francis, the ex-King of Naples, held quite a Royal Court. He kept open house, and received 4,000 visitors attached to the old régime. It is said that a large number of brigands took part in the celebration, and it was remarked that for a few days brigandage almost entirely ceased.

THE SULTAN stopped at Aix-la-Chapelle on his way south, and was received at the railway-station by the King of Prussia at the head of the Generals of his staff and the authorities. The Sultan remained over the night, and proceeded. He conferred the order of the Osmanli with brilliancy upon the King of Prussia, and distributed before his departure a number of orders and presents among persons of distinction in Prussia. The Sultan and his suite reached Vienna on Saturday. He was received by the Emperor, the Archdukes, and the authorities of the city, on Sunday, and lodged at Schönbrunn. The

Sultan received the diplomatic corps, and after that the staff of generals was presented. The Sultan will return to Constantinople by way of the Varna and Rustchuk Railway.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED PERSONS PROSTRATED BY LIGHTNING.—The *Buffalo Express*, of July 1, says—"Last Thursday afternoon, as a large crowd were assembled in the fair-grounds of the Springville Union Agricultural Association, a thunder shower came up, and the people present sought shelter in the exhibition sheds. Suddenly the lightning struck one of these sheds, which contained men, women, and horses. About a hundred persons were paralysed in an instant, falling on their faces, and as many as fifty were rendered insensible for five or ten minutes, while about a dozen were seriously burned. Two horses were killed on the spot. An old gentleman, named John Gardenier, and two or three others, are not expected to recover."

THE LATE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN. — Despatches from New Orleans, printed in the New York papers, contain further intelligence regarding the trial of Maximilian. The Emperor was confined to his bed when the case was called, his being the last. He was ably defended by Senor Eulalio Ortega, who refuted the charges of usurpation and cruelty. He said that the law of the 3rd of October was made when Maximilian was cheated into the belief that Juárez had abandoned the territory, and that one of the articles of that law was dictated by the French Commander-in-Chief. He said, moreover, that that law was only intended as a terror, and as there never had been a petition for pardon presented but it was conceded, he earnestly asked the members of the court, in the name of civilisation and history, which would judge of the terrible deed done that day, and as the defenders of the second independence of Mexico, to save the good name of the country in the eyes of coming generations, who would ever applaud, as the crowning of the greatest victories, the greatest forgiveness. Among the accusations against Maximilian was one of attempting to prolong the war by the decree of March 7, and creating a Regency in case of his death in the coming battles. Jesus Maria Vasquez, one of Maximilian's counsel, closed the argument as follows:—"If you condemn the Archduke to death, I am not uneasy about a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume towards the Republic. I have confidence in the Liberals, who have rooted out the French from this soil; but I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country as an anathema—worse than even a sentence of death—because of the nullity of the proceedings of this court." The late Emperor left by will 100,000 dols. to the widows of Miramon and Mejia. The body of the Emperor Maximilian has been embalmed and brought to Vera Cruz.

#### THE EARLY YEARS OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.\*

On Friday was issued the volume which has been some time announced, entitled, "The Early Years of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort." The work was originally compiled under the Queen's direction solely for private circulation among the members of her own family, or such other persons as, from the relations in which they had stood to her Majesty or to the Prince Consort himself, would naturally be interested in the story of his early days. The present volume is prepared, under the superintendence alluded to, by Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, but others which are to follow will be edited by Mr. Theodore Martin. The translations of the Prince's letters are, with a few merely verbal corrections, by Princess Helena. We copy the following summary of the contents of the book from the columns of the *Express*:—

The possibility of a marriage between the Queen and the Prince was, it seems, fondly looked forward to by the Dowager-Duchess of Coburg from a very early period, and the Prince used to relate that "when he was a child of three years old his nurse always told him that he should marry the Queen; and that when he first thought of marrying at all he always thought of her." As the children grew up this idea was warmly encouraged by the King of the Belgians, from whom, indeed, the Queen first heard of it, but the idea of such a marriage met with much opposition, and the late King William IV. did everything in his power to discourage it. No less than five other marriages had been contemplated for the young Princess; and the King, though he never mentioned the subject to the Princess herself, was especially anxious to bring about an alliance between her and the late Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, brother to the present King of Holland. In his anxiety to effect this object he did everything he could, though ineffectually, to prevent the Duke of Coburg's visit to England in 1836, when he came over with his two sons and spent nearly four weeks at Kensington Palace with the Duchess of Kent. Queen Adelaide, in later years, said to the Queen that if she had told the King that it was her own earnest wish to marry her cousin, and that her happiness depended on it, he would at once have given up his opposition to it, as he was very fond of and always very kind to his niece. It was then that the Queen and Prince met for the first

time, and her Majesty thus records her impressions of the visit:—

The Prince was at that time much shorter than his brother, already very handsome, but very stout, which he entirely grew out of afterwards. He was most amiable, natural, unaffected, and merry—full of interest in everything, playing on the piano with the Princess, his cousin—drawing; in short, constantly occupied. He always paid the greatest attention to all he saw, and the Queen remembers well how intently he listened to the sermon preached in St. Paul's where he and his father and brother accompanied the Duchess of Kent and the Princess there on the occasion of the service attended by the children of the different charity schools. It is indeed rare to see a prince not yet seventeen years of age bestowing such earnest attention on a sermon.

It was probably in the early part of 1838 that the King of the Belgians, in writing to the Queen, first mentioned the idea of such a marriage. Both the Prince and his father seemed to have objected from the first to the proposal that a few years should elapse before the marriage should take place, he being then eighteen years of age. "I am ready," he said to King Leopold, "to submit to this delay if I have only some certain assurance to go upon. But if, after waiting perhaps for three years, I should find that the Queen no longer desired the marriage, it would place me in a very ridiculous position, and would to a certain extent ruin all the prospects of my future life." The Queen says she never entertained any idea of this, and she afterwards repeatedly informed the Prince that she would never have married anyone else. She expresses, however, great regret that she had not after her accession kept up her correspondence with her cousin as she had done before it. "Nor can the Queen now," she adds, "think without indignation against herself of her wish to keep the Prince waiting for probably three or four years, at the risk of ruining all his prospects for life, or until she might feel inclined to marry! And the Prince has since told her that he came over in 1839 with the intention of telling her that if she could not then make up her mind she must understand that he could not now wait for a decision, as he had done at a former period when this marriage was first talked about. The only excuse the Queen can make for herself is in the fact that the sudden change from the secluded life at Kensington to the independence of her position as Queen regnant, at the age of eighteen, put all ideas of marriage out of her mind, which she now most bitterly repents. A worse school for a young girl, or one more detrimental to all natural feelings and affections, cannot well be imagined than the position of a Queen at eighteen without experience, and without a husband to guide and support her. This the Queen can state from painful experience, and she thanks God that none of her dear daughters are exposed to such danger."

In October, 1839, the visit to England was paid which decided the fate of the young Prince's life. Prince Albert was accompanied by his brother, and both were charged with a letter from the King of the Belgians to the Queen, in which he recommended them to her kindness. "They are good and honest creatures, deserving your kindness, and not pedantic, but really sensible and trustworthy. I have told them that your great wish is that they should be quite *unbefangen* (quite at their ease) with you. I am sure that if you have anything to recommend to them they will be most happy to learn it from you."

The volume then proceeds to describe the reception given by the Queen to the Princes, and the way of life at Windsor during their stay. They arrived on the 10th October, and on the 14th the Queen told Lord Melbourne that she had made up her mind to the marriage. The courtier statesman expressed his great satisfaction. An intimation was given to the Prince that the Queen wished to speak to him next day. On that day, the 16th, the Prince had been out hunting with his brother, but returned at twelve, and half-an-hour afterwards obeyed the Queen's summons to her room, where he found her alone. After a few minutes' conversation on other subjects, the Queen told him why she had sent for him; "and we can well understand," writes General Grey, "any little hesitation and delicacy she may have felt in doing so, for the Queen's position making it imperative that any proposal of marriage should come first from her must necessarily appear a painful one to those who, deriving their ideas on this subject from the practice of private life, are wont to look upon it as the privilege and happiness of a woman to have her hand sought in marriage instead of having to offer it herself." The Queen herself says that the Prince received her offer "without any hesitation, and with the warmest demonstrations of kindness and affection." The Queen told him to fetch his brother Ernest, which he did. In a letter to the King of the Belgians, which is given, the Queen announces what had occurred, stating that she loved the Prince more than she could say, and that he seemed to have great tact—"a very necessary thing in his position." The King, in reply, said that when he learned this decision he had almost the feeling of old Simeon, "Now testest thou thy servant depart in peace." From Prince Albert's own letters we learn something more of this interesting interview. In a letter to his grandmother, he writes:—

The Queen sent for me alone to her room a few days ago, and declared to me in a genuine outburst of love and affection (*Eryuse von Heilichkeit und Liebe*) that I had gained her whole heart, and would make her intensely happy (*überglücklich*) if I would make her the sacrifice of sharing her life with her, for she said she looked on it as a sacrifice; the only thing which troubled her was that she did not think she was worthy of me. The joyous openness of manner in which she told me this quite enchanted me, and I was quite carried away by it. She is really most good and amiable, and I am quite sure Heaven has not given me into evil hands, and that we shall be happy together. Since that moment Victoria does whatever she fancies I should wish or like, and we talk together a great deal about our future life, which she promises me to make as happy as possible.

In another letter to a college friend he says:—

You know how matters stood when I last saw you

\* "The Early Years of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort." Compiled under the direction of her Majesty the Queen, by Lieut. General the Hon. C. Grey. Smith, Elder, and Co. 1867.



here. After that the sky was darkened more and more. The Queen declared to my uncle of Belgium that she wished the affair to be considered as broken off, and for four years she could think of no marriage. I went, therefore, with the quiet but firm resolution to declare on my part that I also, tired of the delay, withdrew entirely from the affair. It was not, however, thus ordained by Providence, for on the second day after our arrival the most friendly demonstrations were directed towards me, and two days later I was secretly called to a private audience, in which the Queen offered me her hand and heart. The strictest secrecy was required. Ernest alone knew of it, and it was only at our departure that I could communicate my engagement to my mother.

Many interesting passages from the Queen's journal are then given relating to the announcement of the marriage to the Privy Council and the Parliament, and the preliminary arrangements. After the Prince returned to Germany the Queen corresponded constantly with him. The Queen seems to have been indignant at the time with the proceedings in Parliament relative to the grant which was ultimately voted to the Prince. But the Prince, himself, it is said, soon understood the nature of our political parties, and that "the proceedings in Parliament were only the result of high party feeling, and were by no means to be taken as marks of personal disrespect or want of kind feeling towards himself."

After the marriage, which took place on the 10th February, 1840, the separation from his father, who returned on the 28th, was deeply felt by the Prince. "He said to me," the Queen records in her journal, "that I had never known a father, and could not therefore feel what he did. His childhood had been very happy. Ernest (the hereditary prince, who remained for some time in England after his brother's marriage) he said was now the only one remaining here of all his earliest ties and recollections, but that if I continued to love him as I did now, I could make up for it all. He never cried, he said, in general, but Alvensleben and Kolowrat (they had accompanied the Duke to England, and now left with him) had cried so much that he was quite overcome. Oh, how I did feel for my dearest, precious husband at this moment! Father, brother, friends, country—all has he left, and all for me. God grant that I may be the happy person, the most happy person to make this dearest, blessed being happy and contented! What is in my power to make him happy I will do."

The remaining chapters treat of the formation of the household, the settlement of precedence, and a general description of the mode of life which was led, with its well-regulated division of duties and amusements. The editor states that there were not wanting some who would have gladly kept Prince Albert permanently estranged from all public business, and "not only so, but who would have denied him even in the domestic circle that authority which in private families properly belongs to the husband, and without which it may be added there cannot be true comfort or happiness in domestic life." The Prince himself early saw the necessity of his asserting and claiming that authority. "In my home life," he writes to Prince Lowenstein, in May, 1840, "I am very happy and contented; but the difficulty in filling my place with the proper dignity is that I am only the husband, and not the master in the house." Pursuing this delicate topic, General Grey remarks:—

Fortunately, however, for the country, and still more fortunately for the happiness of the royal couple themselves, things did not long remain in this condition. Thanks to the firmness, but, at the same time, gentleness, with which the Prince insisted on filling his proper position as head of the family, thanks also to the clear judgment and right feeling of the Queen, as well as to her singularly honest and straightforward nature; but thanks, more than all, to the mutual love and perfect confidence which bound the Queen and Prince to each other, it was impossible to keep up any separation or difference of interests or duties between them. To those who would urge upon the Queen that, as Sovereign, she must be the head of the house and family, as well as of the State, and that her husband was after all but one of her subjects, her Majesty would reply that she had solemnly engaged at the altar to "obey" as well as to "love and honour"; and this sacred obligation she could consent neither to limit nor refine away.

From the first the Queen, acting on the advice of Lord Melbourne, communicated all foreign despatches to the Prince. He described his own object as having always been to sink his individual existence in that of the Queen, and so unreservedly did she throw herself on his support that when suddenly bereaved of it, her Majesty pathetically said, "that it would now be in fact the beginning of a new reign." It is stated in the work that the Queen up to the period of her marriage had indulged in strong feelings of political partisanship, her sympathies being with the Whigs, but under Prince Albert's influence this feeling was gradually extinguished. The Prince on his marriage determined to stand clear from all political parties. Lord Melbourne, it is asserted, pressed the Queen to take the same course. He told the Prince that "he thought the time was come when her Majesty should have a general amnesty for the Tories"; and on another occasion, in speaking of the Tories, against whom the Queen was very irate, Lord Melbourne said, "You should now hold out the olive-branch a little."

The Prince disliked the dirt and smoke, and still more the late hours of London, and the Queen records of herself that she soon began to share his love of the country. In an entry in her journal, written in 1840, she says:—

I told Albert that formerly I was too happy to go to London and wretched to leave it, and now, since the blessed hour of my marriage, and still more since the summer, I dislike and am unhappy to leave the country, and could be content and happy never to go to town. This pleased him. The solid pleasures of a

peaceful, quiet, yet merry life in the country, with my inestimable husband and friend, my all in all, are far more durable than the amusements of London, though we don't despise or dislike these sometimes.

As years went on, this preference for the country on the part of the Queen grew stronger and stronger, "till residence in London became positively distasteful to her." Her Majesty says in a note that it was also injurious to her health, as she suffered much from the extreme weight and thickness of the atmosphere, which gave her the headache. Residence in London was, in fact, "only made endurable by having her beloved husband by her side to share with her and support her in the irksome duties of court receptions and State ceremonials." The Prince, however, was always anxious that the Queen should spend as much of her time as she could in London, though the sacrifice to him was so great.

General Grey, commenting on the beauty of the domestic life of the Royal family, and the freedom of Prince Albert from the vices of former generations of the Royal family, observes:—"Above all, he has set an example for his children from which they can never deviate without falling in public estimation, and running the risk of undoing the work which he has been so instrumental in accomplishing."

When the Princes Royal was born, "for a moment only," the Queen says, "was he disappointed at its being a daughter and not a son. During the time the Queen was laid up his care and devotion," the Queen records, "were quite beyond expression." He was content to sit by her in a darkened room, to read to her or write for her. A memorandum by her Majesty says:—

No one but himself ever lifted her from her bed to her sofa, and he always helped to wheel her on her bed or sofa into the next room. For this purpose he would come instantly, when sent for, from any part of the house. As years went on, and he became overwhelmed with work (for his attentions were the same in all the Queen's subsequent confinements), this was often done at much inconvenience to himself, but he ever came with a sweet smile on his face. In short, the Queen adds, his care of her was like that of a mother, nor could there be a kinder, wiser, or more judicious nurse.

The volume closes with the first year of her Majesty's married life; the next will probably commence with an account of the Princess Royal's christening, in the beginning of 1841. The edition is a favourable specimen of English printing, Type, paper, and binding are good. Two engravings by William Holl, of Prince Albert at the age of four, and Prince Albert at the age of twenty, are beautifully executed.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. EYRE.

The following correspondence has been published:—

TO SIR JOHN ROLT, Q.C. M.P., HER MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY GENERAL.

8, Bedford-row, W.C. July 10, 1867.

Sir,—We are instructed by Mr. John Stuart Mill, M.P., and Mr. Peter Alfred Taylor, M.P., on behalf of the Jamaica Committee, to submit to you the accompanying statement of illegal acts committed by Mr. Edward John Eyre, as Governor of Jamaica, subsequently to the riot which took place at Morant Bay, in that island, in October, 1865. The allegations contained in that statement are all made on the authority either of official correspondence printed by the direction of her Majesty or of Parliament, or of the evidence taken by the Jamaica Royal Commission in 1865, and we have added references showing the evidence upon which each allegation is founded. We are advised that the acts complained of form a series of misdemeanours, and that the appropriate mode of submitting them to an English court of justice would be by a criminal information filed by the Attorney-General in the Court of Queen's Bench, under the provisions of the Act 42 Geo. III., c. 85, and we are therefore instructed, in forwarding this list to you, to ask whether, in your opinion, it does not present a case calling for the action of the public officer to whom is entrusted the high function of interfering in fitting cases of this nature for the vindication of law and justice.

You are probably aware that our clients have already made more than one attempt to obtain the judgment of a court upon one of the series of illegal acts now submitted to your consideration—those, namely, connected with the execution of Mr. G. W. Gordon. Our clients take the liberty of submitting to you that the want of success which has attended the steps they have hitherto adopted, forms a strong additional reason for the institution of proceedings by the Attorney-General, in order to prevent an absolute failure of justice.

We venture to send you with this a copy of the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, in the case of the Queen v. Nelson and Brand, as being the latest and most complete authority upon the law involved in these proceedings.—We are, Sir, yours obediently,

(Signed) SHAEN and ROSCOE.

Then follows a list of illegal acts committed by Mr. Eyre.

[Copy.]

Lincoln's Inn, W.C., July 13, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and accompanying papers, which I return.

The case of Governor Eyre has already received my careful consideration, and I have not thought it right to file a criminal information in the Court of Queen's Bench against him.

I have now perused the statement forwarded by you, entitled "List of Illegal Acts," &c., and do not find anything that induces me to alter the conclusion at which I had previously arrived.

With the charge of the Lord Chief Justice to the jury in the case of the Queen v. Nelson, also forwarded by you, I was of course previously familiar.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN ROLT.

Messrs. Shaen and Roscoe.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

##### LL.D. EXAMINATION.

Lindsey Middleton A. and M.A., University College.

##### FIRST B.S.C. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—James Bottomley, B.A., Owens College; Francis James Carey, M.A., Guy's Hospital; William Gunn, private study; Percy John Harding, University College; John Hopkinson, Owens College; Arthur Robinson, Owens College; William Augustus Tilden, private study; Richard Wormell, M.A., University College.

SECOND DIVISION.—James Barry Ball, University College; Seward William Brice, B.A., Royal School of Mines; John Albert Bright, University College; John Cameron Graham, University College; Rev. Frederick Leonard, M.A., LL.B., Baptist College, Bristol, and University; Henry Mander Pearsall, B.A., New and University Colleges; Charles Sheldon, B.A., Owens College; William Thorp, Royal School of Mines; George Mathews Whipple, private tuition.

##### PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—Edward Bibbins Aveling, private study; James Barry Ball, University College Hospital; \*Frederick Settle Barff (student before 1839), University College; John Mitchell Bruce, M.A., Aberdeen, University of Aberdeen; William Barnett Burn, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Charles Henry Carter, University College; Ernest Alfred Elkington, Sydenham College, Birmingham; Alfred Thomas Gibbins, King's College; James Alfred Harris, University of Edinburgh; Michael Harris, Guy's Hospital; Horace Byre Haynes, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Thomas Henry Hunt, Manchester Royal School of Medicine; Arthur Richard Saunders, University College; Alfred John Wall, St. Mary's Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.—Philip Henry Bindley, Sydenham College, Birmingham; William Frederick Richardson, Guy's Hospital; William Ward Carr, University College; Alfred Henry Carter, University College; Alfred Cotterill, King's College; Sydney Coopland, University College; Francis Richardson Cross, King's College; Henry Eugene De Méric, King's College; John Ellis Edwards, Guy's College; Thomas Colcott Fox, University College; George Cooper Franklin, St. Thomas's Hospital; John Cameron Graham, University College; George Ernest Herman, London Hospital; Joseph Theodore Ingoldby, Guy's Hospital; Thomas Jones, Guy's Hospital; Walter George Lowe, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Robert Wishart Lyell, King's College; Henry Davis Male, St. Thomas's Hospital; William Smith Paget, Liverpool School of Medicine; Charles Edward Steele Perkins, Guy's Hospital; Walter Pippette, Westminster Hospital; Rhinault Naval ap John Pugh, private study; Alexander Antonio Ralli, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John Alexander Rayner, King's College; George Le Hunt Rowland, King's College; Baron Alfred Rugg, University College; Maximilian Frank Simon, St. Thomas's Hospital; Samuel George Sloman, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Arthur William Smith, Guy's Hospital; Henry Edward Southes, private tuition; William Whitechurch Taunton, University College; Henry Edward Waddy, Guy's Hospital; William Henry Williams, University College; William Williams, Guy's Hospital.

##### FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—Alexander Bell, Lancashire Independent College; Alfred David Benjamin, University College; Frederic Berry, St. Catharine's College, Ushaw; Thomas Blackburn, private study; Frederick Bowles Brunwin, private study; Edward Albert Butler, private study; John Selkirk Charles, Clare College, Bourton; Oliver Chesham, private study; Arthur Clarke, Wesley College, Sheffield; Charles Roadnight Cookman, private tuition; Reginald Edward Wellesley Coley, Stonyhurst College; Henry Frederick Weston Cowley, University College; Christopher Charles Cox, Barton School, Wisbech; George Critchley, Western College, Plymouth; William Davidson, private study; Jules César Demangel, private study; Edward Dillon, University College; William Dyeon, Wesley College, Sheffield; Arthur Henry Eddington, Flounders College; Pierce Egan, private study; John Giliead Garbutt, private study; Thomas Oliver Harding, University College; John Anderson Hartley, Woodhouse Grove School; Stephen Peter Hayes, Stonyhurst College; Francis Healey, private study; Charles Robert Hodgson, private study; Hu. h. Price Hughes, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Thomas Nairne Imlie, private study; Charles Albert Janson, Grove House, Tottenham; Charles John Knott, Owens College; Ebenezer Springate Ludbrook, Regent's Park College; Frederick Lawrence, private study; George Thornton Lewis, Clevedon College, Northampton; Henry Lewis, Battersea Training College; Thomas Lewis, Carmarthen College; William Henry Longmaid, University College; Andries Ferdinand Stockenström, Maastricht, University College; Robert James Macdonachie, private study; Edward Medley, Regent's Park College; Frederic Wm. Mellor, Owens College; Thomas Middlemore, private study; Alfred Milnes, private tuition; Walter James Nicholas, Wesleyan Collegiate Institute, Taunton; Henry Langhorne Orchard, private study; Richard Peedlebury, St. John's College, Cambridge; William Philp, private tuition; Theophilus William Pinn, Spring-hill College; George Plummer, private reading; Richard Watson Portrey, Wesley College, Sheffield; Thomas Priestley, King's College; James Smith Reid, Christ's College, Cambridge; Thomas Rudd, private study; Frederic Samuel Schreiner, private study; John Scriven, Stonyhurst College; George Serrell, University College; Samuel Sercombe Shepherd, private study; Edward Markham Skerritt, University College; George Armitage Smith, private study; Joseph Smith, private study; Henry Shaen Solly, University College; Wm. Stevenson, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Edwin Thatcher, private study; Joseph Wilson Thomas, Baptist College, Bristol; Daniel Francis Torpey, St. Catharine's College, Ushaw; George Vasey, private study; Thomas Waldron, private study; Henry Wm. Watkins, private study; Frank Watson, University College and St. John's College, Cambridge; William Watson, private study; Harry Thomas Woodward, private study; Thomas Wright, private study; David Young, New College; Hugo Joseph Young, St. Cath.

\* Chemistry and Botany only.



bert's College, Ushaw; Thomas Emley Young, private study.

**SECOND DIVISION.**—Walter Frederic Adeney, private study; Michael Charles Aghney, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; William Edward Ayrton, University College; John Hind Bell, Cambridge-house School; Raphael Benjamin, Jew's Free School; Robert Blight, Training College, Battersea; Francis Benjamin Brodribb, University College; William Brown, private study; Robert Ashington Bullen, Collegiate School, Gosport; William Ocheatham, private study; John Rhenius Clarkson, New College; John Garforth Cockin, private study; Francis George Collier, Lancashire Independent College; Charles James Cooper, private study; Michael Craig, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; Alfred Thomas Cussey, private study; Charles James Dawson, private study; Hugh De Spear, private tuition; Thomas Drever, St. John's Collegiate School, Richmond; Charles Overy Eldridge, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Ernest William Enfield, University College; Charles George Knox Gillespie, private study; William Gordon, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; Henry Andrade Harben, University College; Wallace James Hardig, the Rev. Dr. Worthington; James Samuel Hill, Wesleyan College, Richmond; William Horn, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; Christopher Jackson, private study; Nathan John, J. Thomas Cook, Esq., B.A.; Charles Stuart McLean, Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton; Robert McWilliam, private study; George Alexander Marshall, King's College; Thomas Moss, Owens College; William John Frederick Norfolk, The College, Brixton-hill; William Oliver, New College; Thomas Chrysostom O'Mara, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; John Ashton Osborn, University College; Joseph Palmer, private study; Joseph Henry Petch, Wesley College, Sheffield; Henry Pinder, private study; James Stedart Porroson, private study; Alexander Richardson, private study; George Richardson, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; James Stratbrook Sinclair, private study; Charles Southy, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; Henry Curtis Stockley, King's College; William Tidmarsh, private study; Thomas Todd, private study; Benjamin Townson, private study; Thomas William Upjohn, self-tuition; Herman Joseph Aloys Walmsley, Stonyhurst College, William Walter, private study; Thomas Williams, Regent's Park College; Charles Palmer Bluett, King's College; Curtis John James Worthington, private study; John Wright, private study; James Young, private study.

**EXCLUDING MATHEMATICS.**  
**FIRST DIVISION.**—William Henry Exall, B.Sc., private study; John James Ridge, B.Sc., City of London School and private study.

### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Last season her Majesty did not return from the Highlands before the first week in November. The Queen will not (says the *Court Journal*) remain so long in Scotland this season, as it is considered too cold for the state of her Majesty's health. The Court will arrive at Windsor from Balmoral about the middle of October, and remain there for the winter season.

The Empress of the French, who paid a private visit to the Queen at Osborne last week, returned to Paris on Wednesday. It is reported that the Queen has promised to pay a return visit to the Tuilleries, *incognito*.

The health of the Princess of Wales is rapidly improving, and great hope is entertained that the power of movement will be ultimately restored in the affected joint. It is believed that her Royal Highness will be sufficiently restored to undertake the journey to Wiesbaden, the waters of which are recommended in rheumatic cases, in the second week in August.

The attack of gout from which Lord Derby is suffering proves to be of a more severe character than was at first thought. The Premier is still confined to his bed, and there is no prospect of his being able to be in his place in the House of Lords for the next few days.

The baptism of the infant daughter of the Princess Mary Adelaide and the Prince of Teck was performed in the Chapel Royal of Kensington Palace on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, &c. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the baptismal rite. The Queen, represented by Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck, and the Duchess of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales, were the godmothers and godfather of the infant princess, who was baptized Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes.

The Lord Mayor is to be made a baronet, and Mr. Sheriff Lyett and Mr. Alderman Waterlow to be knighted, in commemoration of the visit of the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt to the City. Mr. Alderman Rose is also to receive the honour of knighthood.

Sir Robert Phillimore, the Queen's Advocate, has accepted the office of the Admiralty, vacant by the death of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington.

Sir James Ferguson is appointed Under-Secretary at the Home Office, and he will be succeeded, in all probability, by Lord Clinton at the India Board.

It is said that not more than 170 Conservative members are now in London. The "limited mail" to the north is "booked" up to the 11th of August.

The Viceroy of Egypt has presented to the Lady Mayoress a magnificent brooch of great value.

Mr. Pope Hennessy will leave England to assume the Governorship of Labuan in September.

On the morning of the Sultan's departure the Queen telegraphed from Osborne, "I offer to the Sultan my best wishes for his safe return home, and every good wish for his welfare and happiness." To this the Sultan has replied:—

I thank her Majesty for this new mark of kind feeling which I receive at the moment of my departure. I shall always gratefully remember the cordial reception which she has given me, as well as her royal family and her people. I offer my sincere wishes for the preservation of her Majesty's precious life, and shall retain a

lasting recollection of the pleasant days which I have passed on the hospitable soil of England.

Mr. Titus Salt has offered the munificent gift of 5,000*l.* to the Sailors' Orphan Institution, Hull, on condition that the institution shall be enlarged to accommodate 100 orphans, and the school 200.

### Miscellaneous News.

**THE WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION** seems to have resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate by a majority of 91, the numbers being—Somerset (Tory), 3,649; Berkeley (Liberal), 3,558.

**Messrs. Peto and Co.**—At the meeting for choice of assignees and proofs of debt under the bankruptcy of Peto, Betts, and Crampton, on Wednesday, Mr. Linklater, on behalf of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, tendered a claim for 6,661,000*l.* against the estate. Objections were urged against the reception of the claim, and it was entered with a note that it was disputed. Sir Morton Peto was examined during the proceedings. The reception of proofs lasted all the morning.

**BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.**—At a meeting of parishioners of Hackney, at the old Town Hall, on Thursday evening, it was unanimously resolved to invite Mr. Samuel Morley to become a candidate for the representation of the new borough. Mr. Morley is a native of Hackney; his family have long resided in it, and it is believed, so great is the respect entertained for his character by many who do not sympathise with all his political views, that he might be returned almost without the trouble of issuing an address, or the personal canvass of a single voter.

**PROFESSOR BEESLY.**—We understand that the Council of University College, London, have determined by a considerable majority not to take any step in consequence of Professor Beesly's recent speech. As that speech has been deliberately considered by the Council, we cannot be mistaken in inferring that the authorities of the College have understood it in a sense widely different from that which an influential portion of the press has persistently attempted to force upon it. The least that the decision thus announced shows is that the Council do not for a moment believe that Mr. Beesly has desired or attempted to palliate or extenuate crime, and we believe that impartial inquiry could lead to no other result.—*Daily News*.

**UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN IRELAND.**—It is very probable that during the recess the Government will make an attempt to settle the question of University education in Ireland. After the division on Mr. Fawcett's motion, it is impossible that the Dublin University can remain on its present footing. We say Dublin University as contradistinguished from Trinity College, Dublin, although the two institutions are now conterminous; for it is likely that reform will follow the idea indicated by Mr. Monsell rather than that implied in Mr. Fawcett's motion; that Trinity College will be suffered to remain on its present Protestant foundation, but that the Queen's University in Ireland will merge in Dublin University; that the Queen's Colleges and every educational institution of the requisite standard in point of endowments and curriculum will likewise be affiliated to it; and that all Irishmen may acquire its degrees and honours according to their scholastic proficiency, no matter what may be the religious restrictions of the college of which they are students.—*Sunday Gazette*.

**REDISTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.**—A short statement will show what parts of England are by the Reform Bill to gain and what parts are to lose their number of representatives. The metropolis will lose none, but will gain four new borough members (Chelsea and Hackney), besides one of the University of London. The south-eastern division of the kingdom is to lose eight of its borough members, and gain one new borough member (Gravesend) and four county members. The south-western division is to lose twelve borough members, and gain four county members. The Welsh division is to lose none, and gain one borough member. The eastern division is to lose five borough members, and gain four county members. The south midland is to lose five borough members, and gain none. The west midland is to lose seven borough members, and gain two borough and two county members. The north midland is to lose one borough member, and gain four county members. The north-western is to lose two borough members (Lancaster), and gain five borough and six county members. Yorkshire is to lose four borough members, and gain three borough and two county members. The northern division is to lose one and gain three borough members. Viewing the kingdom, county by county, from south to north, we find changes in thirty counties, but there is no change in any Welsh county except Glamorgan, and none in either of the following eleven English counties—Bedford, Cambridge, Leicester, Monmouth, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Suffolk, Westmoreland. Cornwall loses one member for Bodmin, and gains none. Devon gains two county members, but loses four of its borough members—Honiton, Tavistock, Totnes (2). Dorset loses three of its borough members—Dorchester, Poole, Bridport. Somerset loses a member for Wells, but gains two county members. Hampshire loses three borough members—Andover, Lymington, Newport; and Sussex loses two—Lewis and Chichester. Kent, losing none, gains two county members and a member for Gravesend. Surrey gains two county but loses two borough members—Guildford and Reigate. Middlesex gains four borough and one University members. Wilts loses three borough members—Devizes, Marlborough, Chippenham; Gloucestershire

two—Cirencester and Tewkesbury; Berkshire one—Windsor; Buckinghamshire three—Buckingham, Marlow, Wycombe; Hertfordshire one, for the county town. Essex gains two county members, but loses two for boroughs—Harwich and Maldon; and Norfolk, also gaining two county members, loses three for boroughs—Thetford and Yarmouth (2). Huntingdonshire loses one of the members for the county town. Warwick gains a member for Birmingham and loses none. Worcestershire loses a member for Evesham, and Herefordshire a member for Leominster; Glamorgan gains one for Merthyr. Salop loses two borough members—Bridgnorth and Ludlow. Staffordshire loses a member for Lichfield, but gains one for Wednesbury, and also two county members. Derby, Lincoln, and Chester gain two county members each, Lincoln losing a member for Stamford. We now come to the greatest gainer of all. North Lancashire, gaining two county members, loses the two members for the county town, but South Lancashire obtains two new county members without any loss, and five borough members are gained—Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Burnley, Staleybridge. In Yorkshire the gain of two more West Riding members and of three members for Leeds, Dewsbury, and Middlesbrough is nearly counterbalanced in number by the loss of four members for Malton, Richmond, Ripon, and Knaresborough. Cumberland loses a member for Cockermouth. Durham loses none, and gains three for the new boroughs of Darlington, Hartlepool, and Stockton. Such is the story of the 45 lost and gained.

### Cleanings.

McCormick, the patentee of the reaping-machine which is used so much in America, made last year nearly 40,000*l.* by his patent.

A Massachusetts youth recently passed a counterfeit note on the minister who married him, and afterwards stole the minister's umbrella.

A lady advertises in a New York paper for a husband "having a Roman nose, with strong religious tendencies."

The subject of Dr. Sterndale Bennett's new work for the Birmingham Musical Festival is "The Woman of Samaria": the text is taken from John's Gospel.

It is stated that the works of the late Emperor of Mexico are about to be published in Austria, consisting of four volumes of memoirs, travels, and poetical effusions.

The American life-raft Nonpareil arrived at Southampton on Thursday, having made the passage from New York in forty-three days, with only a crew of three hands.

A quantity of fresh butter from Normandy now finds its way into the London market, and commands as high a price as the produce of the choicest dairies of Buckinghamshire.

At present 216,223 Enfield rifles have been converted into breechloaders, on the Snider principle, for the British army. There still remain 260,000 to be converted. The rate of conversion is 1,100 daily.

At no previous time within the last forty years have so many landed estates, of from 500*l.* to 5,000*l.* a year, been put up to auction,—one of the effects of the financial crisis and panic of last year, which is making itself felt in an ever-extending circle.

**CHLOROPFORM SUPERSEDED.**—A new anæsthetic has come into fashion of late: it is quadrichloride of carbon, which possesses an agreeable smell of quinces and can produce insensibility in less than a minute. The insensibility may be maintained with or without loss of consciousness; its effects cease speedily when desired, and are not followed by vomiting. It has also been successfully used for obstinate headache.

**THE RETORT COURTEOUS.**—During a recent trial, among the witnesses was as verdant a specimen of humanity as one would wish to meet with. After a severe cross-examination the counsel for the Government paused, and then putting on a look of severity, with an ominous shake of the head, exclaimed, "Mr. Witness, has not an effort been made to induce you to tell a different story?"—"A different story from what I have told, sir?"—"That is what I mean."—"Yes, sir; several persons have tried to get me to tell a different story from what I have told, but they couldn't."—"Now, sir, upon your oath, I wish to know who those persons are."—"Well, I guess, you've tried about as hard of any of them." The witness was dismissed, while judge, jury, and spectators indulged in a hearty laugh.

**THE FOLLIES OF FASHION.**—The last freak of fashion is to give the *coup de grace* to the pearl-powder, white-lead, and rouge that have so long reigned. Even belladonna is to be discarded, and "golden" hair will shortly be as rare as the rural auburn tint of nature, if not still rarer. The decree has gone forth for black hair and bronze complexions, and these will, no doubt, shortly crowd the parks. How they are produced, is the only question that need concern us. The destructive nature of the chemical agents usually employed for dyeing the hair black is well known to our readers. To give a lady of fashion the complexion of a gipsy, nothing is needed but a little walnut-juice, and we have reason to know that this has already found its way to the toilette-table. It has at least the negative merit of not being so dangerous as some of the poisonous cosmetics that have preceded it. Whether a dirty face will long be the rage it would be rash to predict.—*Medical Press and Circular*.



## Literature.

## GOLDWIN SMITH'S HISTORICAL LECTURES.\*

The Liberal party has recently received a singular accession to its ranks in the persons of some half-dozen learned men, some of them University Professors, who must, one would infer from what is known of their past history and associations, have undergone curious mutations of feeling and conviction in the course of reaching their present position. Reared in the very nurseries of Conservatism, secluded from much intercourse with the masses of their fellow-countrymen, and familiarised with the most pleasing and beneficent aspects of the life and influence of the "governing classes" among us, they have yet come forward as the champions of popular rights against oligarchical privilege and pretensions, of Labour against Capital, and generally as expounders of the ideas and advocates of the movements with which the name of Liberalism has come to be identified. From their adhesion, Liberalism has already, we fancy, gained an extended prestige, though the cynical and hostile of course put upon it the worst possible interpretation. They see in it only the action of personal ambition, aiming at a larger sphere of influence, a wider notoriety, and longing for more serious and stimulating struggles than Academic life gives scope for. We rather trace in it the natural sympathy of genius with the cause of humanity and the rights and interests of the largest number—a renewal of the old historical alliance between what is foremost in intellect and culture and the living spirit of freedom.

Of these eminent men Mr. Goldwin Smith is probably the ablest, certainly the best known. His acknowledged genius and learning, and his high position in the University of Oxford, make him an ally of whom any cause might be proud. His characteristic merits as a writer have, however, already been noticed by us, and we need only now add that they are exemplified in their full splendour in the lectures before us. They are written with a clear headedness which purges his page of everything like an obscurity; with a passionate earnestness of conviction which tips the pointed arrows of his words with flame; and with an unrivalled force and eloquence which in other men might be the fruit of great labour and refined art, but which seem in Mr. Smith's case to be the natural and unsought form which his thoughts take. It is also unnecessary to say that they are written with great fulness of knowledge, ease of statement, and power of marshalling facts; such things one naturally looks for in an Oxford Professor of Modern History.

His own special and individual qualities as an historian Mr. Smith could hardly be expected to exemplify in popular lectures, having an unconcealed political purpose. His aim has been not so much to announce discoveries of new facts, or to take novel and startling views of well-known historical personages and events, as to extract from the past whatever of instruction and warning it could be made to yield. From the conduct of statesmen and parties at certain crises in the heroic, that is, the Caroline and the Commonwealth period of English history, he has sought to derive maxims of civil prudence for our guidance in political situations which he conceives to resemble theirs. He has sought, that is to say, quite as much to inculcate certain favourite political lessons as to illustrate the period of which he treats. In the pursuit of this object his lectures sometimes assume a distinctly controversial aspect—we had almost said that history becomes in his hands a controversial weapon sharper than a two-edged sword. Between contemporary opponents of Liberal ideas, and the retrograde parties of an older generation, he draws many a damaging parallel and contrast. In one of the earlier numbers of *Punch* was a capital drawing of the statues or busts of the great English statesmen of former days placed on columns, with the figures of living statesmen who were supposed to resemble or imitate them, seated at the base. In front of Lord Bacon sat Lord Brougham, with protruding lip and beetling brow; while Sir Robert Peel was made to gesticulate in his best House of Commons manner at the feet of Pitt. Mr. Smith's contrasts are sharper still; Peel suggests Pym (!); and Mr. Disraeli is made the subject of the following cutting inquiry:—"Where are those four thousand freeholders of Buckinghamshire now? And where then our English Hampden stood, speaking 'for English liberty, who stands now uphold-

"ing martial law as the suspension of all law?" This feature in the book gives it a present interest, and a practical tone which it could not otherwise have had.

We will close these remarks on the method and general characteristics of the work by saying that its moral spirit is such as not only every Liberal, but every friend to humanity, will sympathise with. We are not going to deny or regret that Mr. Smith has within himountains of fiery, passionate resentment and scorn, apt to well over in lava-torrents, Geyser springs, and other forms of volcanic activity, which occasionally put on other than a beneficent aspect. But his is righteous indignation; generally against the guilty persons, and always against evil things. The prevalent hollowiness of political conviction, the insincerity of modern statesmanship, the growing admiration of large sections of society for mere force, and their consequent sympathy with oppressive and violent deeds: these are among the things which arouse his anger most powerfully. Nor can we afford, nor do we wish, to dispense with the services of a man, endowed with keen moral sense to perceive a crying wrong, and the power of burning and eloquent speech to denounce it.

It is impossible for us to enter into the subjects of these lectures at any great length. Nor is it needful that we should; for, as Mr. Smith himself remarks, in his estimate of both Pym and Cromwell there is nothing absolutely novel. He sets forth Pym, not Hampden, as the real leader in the legal and Parliamentary contest which preceded the civil war, as the chief of those who snatched the helm out of the hands of Strafford and Laud, and just saved the vessel of the State from the rock-bound shores of kingly and priestly despotism, by venturing on the stormy seas of revolution and temporary anarchy. Pym had been one of the "twal kings" for whom James the First splenetically demanded "twal chairs"; and among the patriot party of that reign had been second in authority only to Sir John Eliot. In the Short Parliament his influence, his eloquence and experience at once constituted him leader. It was he that conducted the impeachment of Strafford, and resisted vainly the Bill of Attainder by which Strafford was subsequently condemned. He also spoke, and strongly, in support of the impeachment of Laud; but Mr. Smith is persuaded that had Pym lived the old man would never have been brought to the block. It was Pym that drew the Grand Remonstrance, and in the debate replied not unsuccessfully to the forcible pleading of Hyde. In the paper war which preceded the final appeal to arms, Pym was once more Clarendon's antagonist, and Mr. Hallam thinks that Clarendon had the best of it—a view which Mr. Forster rejects, but Mr. Smith confirms: "Pym is trying to make the parchment 'of legality cover a revolution; and, so 'stretched, the parchment cracks.'" As a member of the Committee of Safety, Pym, who in his youth had been in the Exchequer, became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and speedily established a system of regular taxation throughout all the districts in the power of the Commons, to the envy of Clarendon, whose side was supplied only by irregular contributions and by rapine. "One side," says he mournfully, "seemed to fight for monarchy 'with the weapons of confusion, and the other 'to destroy the King and Government with all 'the principles and regularity of monarchy.'" This is a high compliment to Pym's statesmanship, coming as it does from Clarendon. But Clarendon merits more credit for impartiality than he usually obtains. Most of his personal descriptions are substantially just to their subjects. They seem to us the grave utterances of a man striving to speak the truth—according to his lights. Make allowance for his prepossessions, and you get very near indeed to the truth. There is not much more to tell of Pym's history. Hampden fell in a petty skirmish; the King achieved success after success; and just after the Parliamentary victory at Newbury, which cast a beam of hope and comfort on his last hour, Pym died of disappointment, care, and hard work, his great task unfulfilled. Mr. Goldwin Smith's sketch of him, though brief, has left out nothing which could contribute to the true limning of the man. All the prominent features of his capacities and character are brought distinctly out, and he stands forth one of the noblest and most striking figures in the Portrait Gallery of English Worthies. None will deny him a place in the first rank as a patriot; few—certainly not we—would like to reduce him to the second, as orator and statesman; and we can only echo Mr. Smith's expressions of indignation that the lobby of the House of Commons is still without a statue of John Pym.

Mr. Smith's sketch of Cromwell does not

strike us as being so successful as that of Pym. Perhaps this is inevitably so; nobody ever has succeeded in harmonising all the different aspects of that extraordinary man. Nothing could add to the impression of greatness (if by greatness is meant the opposite of pettiness) of mind and character which Clarendon's description of him conveys. But there are acts of his—important and significant ones too—which it is very difficult to reconcile with the assumption that he was as good as he was great. Hero-worshippers like Mr. Carlyle coolly abase the moral law before their idol, and plead that such and such acts were right because Cromwell did them; or boldly disown the recognised first principles of morality, and argue that such acts are righteous in themselves and in the nature of things. But Mr. Smith is no hero-worshipper. On the contrary, he is jealous of the might of individual influence, which makes Cæsars and Napoleons. He likes better to see a national struggle come to a successful close without an individual attaining to predominance—a struggle in which "the nation is the hero," like that recently terminated in America. And he therefore feels no temptation to become Cromwell's unqualified apologist. On the contrary, he deliberately selects two dark spots in his career on which he must dwell, "to pay a tribute to morality." These are the execution of the King, and the slaughter of the garrisons of Drogheda and Wexford. Cromwell's share in the former of these he is inclined to give up as an insoluble problem which no words of his, and nothing that we know about him, in any way explains; the second he distinctly reprobates as a culpable deed of blood. As to the moral complexion of the latter act we fully agree with him. It remains for ever a blot on Cromwell's fame. But we think that the connection of Cromwell, the otherwise just and merciful, with such actions, is explicable by things in his principles and character which Mr. Smith clearly perceives, and distinctly points out. "Cromwell was a fanatic, and all fanatics 'are morally the worse for their fanaticism: 'they set dogma above virtue, they take their 'own ends for God's ends, and their own 'enemies for His. But that this man's religion 'was sincere who can doubt? It not only fills 'all his most private letters, as well as his 'speeches and despatches, but it is the only 'clue to his life. For it, when past forty, 'happy in his family, well-to-do in the world, 'he turned out with his children and exposed 'his life to sword and bullet in obscure skir-mishes as well as on glorious fields," &c. This is all true; only we should have put the case much more strongly. Cromwell was, above all things, a religious man, we believe. To affirm that his piety lost nothing of its earlier glow and freshness, his conscience nothing of its sensitiveness and delicacy, by contact with the world, by absorption in public business, by the pressure of great public cares, amid scenes where a stout heart, a strong will, and a sharp sword seemed more capable of serving a good cause, than is, of promoting a divine purpose, than the admirable scrupulousness and the ideal purity of the saint and devotee, no one will venture; to do so would be to glorify, not Cromwell, but the moral nature of fallen man, beyond all reasonable measure. But that Biblical strain of thought and speech—that professed reference of all things to divine standards, we believe to have been after all the expression of the deepest sentiments of the man—the characteristic facts about him, which explain both his rise to supreme power and (alas that it should be so!) the Wexford atrocities too. For consider the precise nature of the fanaticism by which Cromwell and the Puritans of his time were affected. To understand them aright, we must go back to those Old Testament records, which, in default of finding in the New a precedent of men charged with the task of restoring order and establishing a policy by the power of the sword, they regarded as too exclusively their Sacred Books. We must find a parallel for them among those antique heroes, the animating motive of whose life and conversation was the sense of a Divine call. Like them Cromwell believed that the world was a stage upon which human wills were not exclusively operative, that each has his mission from a higher Power if he can but attain to a consciousness of it, one being called to a mission of instruction, another of government, another it might be of vengeance and retribution. That call might be manifested in various ways; even in Old Testament times it did not necessarily imply anything apical and supernatural. It would seem sometimes to be born of the process of thought, of lonely deep ponderings, of communings with the impressive, inspiring scenery of Palestine, without the intervention of heavenly vision or air-borne voice. Did Cromwell find some such a Divine call as this, in his own statesmanlike perception of the needs of

\* *Three English Statesmen: A Course of Lectures on the Political History of England.* By GOLDWIN SMITH. London: Macmillan.



the hour, and consciousness of his fitness and ability to meet them? Did he thereafter seek the supreme power as one called of God to rule, even as were Saul and David? Did he play as one called to a ministry of Divine vengeance, like Samuel, like Jael?—That Cromwell did compass deliberately his own elevation, we have as little doubt as one can have in matters about which all is inference and conjecture; and Mr. Smith, though it would be more in accordance with his theory of "heroes" to resolve Cromwell's rise into a co-operative movement of social forces, speaks of him as having "made himself Protector."

We have left ourselves no space to speak of the two Lectures on Pitt, and have done scant justice to this on Cromwell. Nor have we been able to allude to any of Mr. Smith's parallels between past and present politics; nor to some personal professions of political faith—such as his unqualified condemnation of a standing army and an hereditary peerage—which testify to the completeness of the late Oxford Professor's conversion to Liberal opinions. These omissions, however, are of little consequence: our readers as a body will not wait for a recommendation from us to make themselves acquainted with whatever proceeds from the pen of Mr. Goldwin Smith.

#### LOUIS BLANC ON THE ENGLISH.\*

This second series of letters *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis* in England was contributed to the *Times* and, we believe, another French newspaper between February 14, 1863, and June 17, 1864. The miscellaneous character of the series ends, however, with the two letters on the death and funeral of W. M. Thackeray in the last week of 1863, and the concluding eighteen letters are devoted exclusively to the condition and tenure of landed property in England and France respectively.

1863 was a great year in European and British diplomacy. It was the year of the Polish insurrection, the separate remonstrances of the Governments with Russia, the proposed European Congress, and the reopening of the Schleswig-Holstein question. These questions occupy the foreground in the panorama opened to us by the author, and the letters relating to them constitute the book's best *raison d'être*.

M. Louis Blanc had early imbibed that profound, large-hearted and large-minded appreciation of the sovereign justice of Poland's claim to live again in all her ancient integrity, and also of the sovereign interest which Europe has in aiding her to reach the goal of her aspirations, which is characteristic of French Liberalism of the truly Gallic type. In his "Histoire des dix ans" he had been the second publicist in Europe (Mr. Urquhart having been the first) to announce to Europe that the Government of Louis Philippe had proposed to the British Government to intervene in favour of the Polish national Government in 1831, and that the British Government had repelled those overtures. During his long sojourn in England he had made himself acquainted with that budget of rare information which Mr. Urquhart retails to all who will listen to him on the subject of the modern relations of Europe in general, and Britain in particular, with the Government of St. Petersburg. Hence he came to his task of describing the attitude of the British Government and of the various classes of English society towards the last Polish insurrection, armed with an uncommon stock of information and with a critical faculty made keen by his heartfelt interest in the result.

When the Polish insurrection grew serious, Louis Blanc was one of that small class of well-informed politicians who knew that a coalition between Austria and France, for the purpose of redressing the gigantic iniquity of the eighteenth century towards Poland, was sure to come on the tapis, and that the one thing needful to give effect to that coalition was the alliance of Great Britain. It has already been intimated that Louis Blanc had long been convinced that, the case arising, it would be the duty of Great Britain to join that League of Powers which France and Austria combined could lead to the aid of the Poles.

From this standpoint Louis Blanc reviews British policy on the Polish question in 1863, and finds it wanting in every noble and wise quality. He thinks that British statesmen were hopelessly in the wrong in making the treaties of 1815 the starting-point of their remonstrances in favour of Polish rights, inasmuch (1) as those treaties first gave a solemn European sanction to the partitions of Poland, and (2) as the treaties themselves guaranteed nothing definite to Poland, so that on the ques-

tion of construction Louis Blanc thinks that Prince Gortschakoff had the best of the epistolary tourney with Earl Russell. In his view the starting-point of British diplomacy should be the same as that of French diplomacy, namely, the indefeasible, humane, and historical right of Poland to an independent national existence. Louis Blanc observed that the urban working classes of Britain were warlike, and came to the right conclusion; but "in England, aristocratic England, it is not the opinion of the workshops which decides the destinies of the nation." The motives which animated the governing classes are thus analysed and enumerated:—

"That for England the real danger lies on the banks of the Seine—not on the banks of the Neva.

"That if it is important to keep an eye on St. Petersburg, it is still more important to keep an eye on Paris.

"That the humbling of Russia would be the exalting of France.

"That between Poland and France there exist sacred ties—ties henceforth impossible to break—which would become still more so if the former were to owe her deliverance to the victorious arms of the latter.

"That Poland re-established would consequently be at once the most placid and the most solid of the conquests won by French influence.

"That England having, by the Treaty of Paris in March, 1856, abandoned the right of search—her main resource for taking Russia by the throat—she must, in such a war as that referred to, expect to play an inferior part, humiliating to her flag.

"And lastly, that if Prussia made common cause with Russia, as one might foresee that she would, England would prove to have lavished her gold and disturbed her trade in order to help the bayonets of the Second Empire in bristling up along the Rhine."—Letter 172.

Well as Louis Blanc has mastered the most modern phases of the Polish question, and carefully as he has examined the documents and read the brief of Mr. David Urquhart; well also as he, the historian of the French Revolution, is acquainted with European history since 1789, he omits to explain how it came to pass that the "traditional" policy of all French Governments has been more or less friendly to Poland, and that the "traditional" policy of all British Governments has been more or less hostile to Poland. This would lead us back to the British Revolution of 1688, to the new outburst of antagonism between the majority of the British nation and the House of Bourbon which followed that event, to the aid lent by British statesmen of all parties in the eighteenth century to Muscovite encroachments upon Europe, Muscovy being then universally regarded as the "natural" ally of England, and as a counterpoise to France, who was Britain's "natural enemy." With the diplomatic history of the eighteenth century, down to 1789, Louis Blanc is not familiar, and therefore he is as much at sea in the ancient relations between Britain and Turkey, as he is on the ancient relations between Britain and Poland. Thus in his letter on "Blunders of English Policy regarding Russia," he himself commits the elementary blunder of writing as follows:—

"Up to the time of the Greek insurrection, if any one idea had away in the traditions of the Foreign Office, it was the necessity of maintaining the Ottoman Empire."

If Louis Blanc will only look into the Parliamentary debates in 1791 and 1792, aeneat the proposed Baltic expedition of Pitt and the question of the cession of Ochakow, or if he will read the "snubbing" administered by the British Foreign Minister to Mr. Murray, then British Consul at Constantinople, for having encouraged Sultan Mustapha in 1770 to resist the aggression of Catharine,\* he will find enough to persuade him that at the dates indicated the traditions of our Foreign Office were anti-Turkish. It was General Buonaparte's Syrian and Egyptian expedition which first effected a change in British policy towards the Sultan.

Louis Blanc, on many occasions throughout this series of letters, speaks far too flippantly of certain pretensions entertained by the *chauvins* of France to the left bank of the Rhine. In letter 223, he speaks of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia as "recalling memories irritating to France." Irritating to France! We can see some reason why to Germans the possession of Alsace and Lorraine by France should recall irritating memories, and why also the conquests made from Germany by the French Republic and Empire should not be remembered by them without resentment, but we regret that nowhere does Louis Blanc rebuke the *chauvins* for their irritability at the occupation of German soil by Germans. The Germans have as unimpeachable a right to rule in Mayence, Treves, and Cologne as in Dresden, Munich, and Berlin. The author's culpable tolerance of *chauvinist* foibles for the Rhine frontier, perhaps serves to explain the freedom of his imputations on Napoleon III. in regard to this matter—imputations

which the Emperor's consistent professions belie, and for which his acts have, happily for the cause of civilisation, given absolutely no foundation.

In the beginning of 1864, the passage of arms between Mr. Cobden and Mr. Delane, of the *Times*, opened up the whole question of the distribution of landed property in Britain and France. Into this discussion Louis Blanc plunged *con amore*, and, as we said above, the last eighteen letters of the second volume are occupied exclusively with this subject. After examining both sides of the controversy concerning the merits of small or large properties, he sums up as follows:—

"Of these two systems which is the better?

"Each of them is open to very grave objections: the one more particularly with reference to the development of agricultural riches; the other, more particularly with reference to distributive justice and the remuneration due to labour.

"In France, the multiplication of landowners, which is beneficial, has for effect the system of small farms, which is injurious.

"In England the degradation of the labourer, which is injurious, has been the result of the system of large farms, which is beneficial."

But the author's criticism is merely negative. The only hint as to the manner of combining the advantages of both systems is conveyed in a mysterious expression about "the principles of association scientifically applied." This studied vagueness may perhaps be explained by the hypothesis that the terms of his engagement with the managers of the *Temps* forbade him from advocating socialism in any form. The result, however, as generally happens where the criticism is purely destructive, is to leave the reader in an unsatisfied state of mind.

In his letter on the "political power of the English aristocracy," the author repeats the "vulgar error" of confounding the English aristocracy with the English peerage. It is strange that he should not have been cognisant of the fact that the squires of England, although untitled, are as much a part of the aristocracy as are the dukes and marquises, and when in letter 234 he speaks of the modern origin of almost the whole of the English nobility, it would have been well to have added that the largest number of English families who can trace their genealogical tree back to the middle ages are to be found among the untitled aristocracy of the land.

#### DORA GREENWELL'S POEMS.\*

Many of these poems have already been given to the public. It was, however, well to collect and issue them in a permanent form, for they are far too valuable to be allowed to lie scattered up and down our fugitive literature. The volume is "dedicated to the memory of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," of whom Miss Greenwell frequently reminds us. Not that these poems are imitations, or even that Miss Greenwell's genius has yielded to the stronger influence of Mrs. Browning's. It is rather the natural resemblance a younger often bears to an elder sister. With less passion than Mrs. Browning, Miss Greenwell has more sweetness; not so much force, but more repose. Her poems are like Mrs. Browning's, too, in depth of womanly tenderness and purity; above all, in the high Christian purpose to which they are consecrated.

In a poem entitled "God's Singer," Miss Greenwell reveals her conception of the end for which the poetic gift is bestowed,—

"They bar against Thy priest the gate,  
Thy Singer passeth free,  
So hold me ever consecrate  
Thy Witness still to be."

She would influence by her melody men and women who would resent attempts at preaching to them; and by the sweetness of her singing, she would recall the memory of lost innocence and joy. She would, with her verses, "fill the space between the Carol and the Psalm."

The verses following indicate the unobtrusive, yet very perceptible, influence of her religion upon her art:—

"A Name, a Name is in my heart,  
It bideth, hidden long,  
Because my hand hath not a chord  
That would not do it wrong;  
So pure it is, so sweet, unmeet  
For rounding of a song,  
Yet in the cleft, its honey left,  
Hath made my spirit strong."

"A thought, a thought is in my heart,  
Though seldom on the string;  
I keep it, round all other thoughts  
Its sweetnesses to fling:  
Yea! were it not within my soul,  
Methinks I could not sing,  
Nor ever raise my voice in praise  
Of any other thing."

There is in these poems considerable originality, if not of a very searching, yet of a very

\* Poems, By DORA GREENWELL. London: Alexander Strahan.

\* Letters on England. By LOUIS BLANC. Second series. Translated by James Hutton and L. J. Trotter. In two volumes. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

\* The letter of reprimand is given in the appendix to one of the volumes of Lord Mahon's "History of England from the Treaty of Utrecht," &c.



real, character. Miss Greenwell utters herself with a clearness that evinces not only correctness of conception, but also reality of experience. Take the following lines, in which she is expressing the truth that communion with Christ, which often fails those who simply meditate, is vouchsafed in the way of unwelcome duty:—

"And that thou sayest, 'Go,'  
Our hearts are glad; for he is still Thy friend  
And next to Thee, all whom Thou dost send  
The farthest from Thee; this Thy servants know;  
Oh, send by whom Thou wilt, for they are blest  
Who go Thine errands! Not upon Thy breast  
We learn Thy secrets! Long beside Thy tomb  
We wept, and lingered in the Garden's gloom;  
And oft we sought Thee in Thy House of Prayer  
And in the Desert, yet Thou wast not there;  
But as we journeyed sadly through a place  
Obscure and mean, we lighted on the trace  
Of Thy fresh footprints, and a whisper clear  
Fell on our spirits,—Thou Thyself wast near;  
And from Thy servants' hearts Thy name adored  
Broke forth in fire; we said, 'It is the Lord.'"

Perhaps the distinctive characteristic of these poems is their peacefulness. They are not records of struggle; they are full rather of the patience that abides amid struggle, and of the confidence which renders quiet waiting possible.

"So spake she fervent: 'I have learned by knocking at heaven's gate,  
The meaning of one golden word that shines above it,  
'WAIT!'"

For with the Master whom to serve is not to ride or run,  
But only to abide His will, WELL WAITED IS WELL DONE."

And this peacefulness gives this volume a special value. For the self-assertion of much of our recent literature produces restlessness. Some of even our most stimulating modern poetry would be more healthful if it were more reserved about personal conflicts; less subjectivity would be greater strength. The self-repression, as well as the utterance, of this "Song which none but the Redeemed can sing," is very beautiful,—

"We came not in with proud,  
Firm, martial footstep in a measured tread  
Slow pacing to the crash of music loud;  
No gorgeous trophies went before, no crowd  
Of captives followed us with drooping head,  
No shining laurel sceptred us, nor crowned,  
Nor with its leaf our glittering lances bound;  
This looks not like a Triumph, then they said.  
With faces darkened in the battle flame,  
With banners faded from their early pride,  
Through wind, and sun, and showers of bleaching rain,  
Yet red in all our garment, doubly dyed,  
With many a wound upon us, many a stain,  
We came with steps that faltered. Yet we came!"

Through water and through fire  
We came to Thee, and not through these alone,  
We came to thee by blood! Thou didst require  
One only sacrifice, and like Thine Own,  
The life Thou gavest us Thou didst desire,  
And all was ready for us! Lo, the knife  
And cloven wood were waiting; bound or free  
We too were ready! In the battle strife  
Or by the lonely altar, unto Thee  
We offered love for love, and life for life;  
Through swords, through seas, o'er sands of burning flame

We came to Thee! through toil, and pain, and loss;  
Yea! all things failed us but the steadfast cross,  
And hearts that clung to it while grief and shame  
Still followed where we followed—Yet we came!"

We have given copious extracts from these poems; they require little comment. They are simple and unambitious, and are their own commendation. We have little to say except to express the hearty pleasure we have had in reading them.

#### "SHIPWRECKS OF FAITH."

It was no vulgar curiosity which led Charles Lamb to wish to look upon Judas Iscariot, that he might see what manner of man he was who, having accompanied with the Son of Man, could afterwards betray him. To Lamb the thing appeared utterly inconceivable; but his profound sympathy perceived that it was a true human history, and one of deepest interest. To the preacher it is but too readily conceivable. It is strange and saddening to notice the power which the wasted lives of the Bible have to fix the attention of Bible students; to notice how capable these narratives are of constant fresh illustration; how the various observation and experience of earnest men touch at innumerable points on the distressing histories of those who have perverted the noblest gifts and abused the choicest privileges. Butler, Arnold, Robertson, and Maurice have all preached able sermons on the life of Balaam; the miserable waste of splendid powers in Saul has been often illustrated; the character of Judas Iscariot has been forcibly apprehended and presented from many different points of view; and yet Archbishop Trench still finds something more to say concerning them, and draws fresh lessons from their histories.

cerning them, and draws fresh lessons from their histories.

It was the feeling that the lives of Balaam, Saul, and Judas had special lessons of warning for the gifted and privileged youth of Cambridge that led the Archbishop to choose these as the subjects of three University sermons; "in all likelihood the last which he would deliver in this place and presence." "As years grow upon us, there grows also a sense of the tremendous solemnity of life, of that life which we can live but once: and with this there grows further a yearning desire, that if there be any brought within the sphere of our teaching who are living at random, squandering that substance beside which all other treasures are merest dross to awake in them a consciousness 'of the same.'"

This little volume has no great psychological value. Dr. Trench's genius is not subjective; his skill is rather in the grouping of circumstances, in the seizing of points of character and their delicate presentation, than in following the hidden movements of the spirit. His sermons are sure to be read with interest; they are true and real, if not profound; and their pure earnest tone will be of beneficial effect. The best sermon is, in our judgment, that on Judas Iscariot; he has well illustrated the force of the betrayer's character; and points out the common features of human probation and discipline in that which seems most peculiar to Judas. "Men continually find themselves in conditions especially calculated to call out the master sin 'of their hearts.'"

We append but one extract:—

"Consider the infinite self-possession of the man. The more we contemplate this, the more marvellous it must appear. A child of darkness, walking up and down among the children of light, there is nothing in him to betray the secret of that dark world which claims him as its own. At an early period in their ministry his fellow Apostles knew that they were twelve whom Christ had chosen, and that one of them was a devil; and yet no special suspicion seems ever to have lighted upon him. And when, as the time drew near, the Lord declared more plainly yet, 'One of you shall betray me,' the question which rose up in the heart of each, which found utterance from the lips of each, was not, 'Is it he?' but 'Is it I?' To the very last he maintained his position and a certain moral ascendancy among them. At the supper in Bethany, so prevailing is the influence which he exerts over other disciples, that he is able to draw some of these into a common indignation with himself at those prodigalities of love which Mary lavished with grateful hand and heart upon her Lord. Nay, when he went out from the Paschal supper to set the last seal to his crime, two only knew, and they because their Lord had indicated to them as much, on what an errand he was bound: the others did not so much as guess it. How marvellous a self-command does all this imply—that he should never have winced under those piercing but loving words with which his Lord sought to win him back from his sin; never by one incautious word, or look, or gesture, betrayed to those with whom he was living, in intercourse the most familiar, the world of evil thoughts and imaginations which was harbouring within him."

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Curate's Discipline.* By Mrs. EILLOART. In three volumes. (London: Hurst and Blackett.) The chief merit of this novel consists in its freedom from conventionalism, and the faithfulness with which individual characters are portrayed. Its defect lies in the undue prominence occasionally given to details which are not essential either to the story itself or to the exhibition of character in those in whom our interest centres. An instance of this occurs in the opening chapter, which is itself so inartificially related to the following pages, that it may indispose many readers to pursue the story. It opens with an account of a snowballing encounter between schoolboys and "roughs," the particulars of which are rather fully related. The incident, besides being trivial, has no such place in the story as to justify the space devoted to its narration. It puts the reader on a false scent. Another instance occurs in the third volume, where a baby suddenly appears upon the scene, and, without any conceivable justification, is trotted prominently forward, distracting the attention which should just then be concentrated upon a most interesting denouement. These, however, are minor blemishes, and if, as we suppose, this is Mrs. Eilloart's first work, they are not likely to recur. "The Curate's Discipline" is well conceived and well told. The Rev. Philip Wendell, for such is the curate's name, is much such a young man as is shown us in the earlier portion of poor Robertson's biography—a fearless, zealous worker, impelled to heroic deeds by a stern sense of duty, incapable of being turned aside by any worldly consideration, holding the creed of the Prayer-book and Articles without question, and hating Dissent as the most deadly of all sins. Mrs. Eilloart will be severely taken to task by clerical critics for making Wendell alone of all her Church of England characters worthy of respect. The rector, his wife and daughters, are beneath contempt, while the chief supporters of the Church interest in Elmsley are little better. On the other hand, the Dissenting minister, Mr. Thynne, is the embodiment of matured Christian virtue, and his patrons charm us by their liberality, intelligence, and refinement. Philip Wendell finds he has been leaning upon a reed, and in an agony of spirit he welcomes the humiliation of seeking light and guid-

ance from good Mr. Thynne, whom he had once ignored. Of his lighter, but still heavy trials, resulting from his attachment to a girl from whom for a long time he was separated by circumstances with which conscience and a keen sense of honour had much to do, we must not here speak. The story must be told by its author. It is well worth reading, at least we have found it so, and warmly commend it to our readers.

*Marjorie Duddingstone.* By W. P. COLLIER, LL.D. (Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.) Dr. Collier has written a very spirited and effective story, illustrative of the condition of Scotland at the dawn of the Reformation. It is always a difficult task to blend the elements of history and fiction together, but Dr. Collier has achieved considerable success in this point by choosing his dramatic personae mainly from humble life. James V., "the King of the Commons," is introduced, and in such a way as to give a very true conception of that eccentric but chivalrous and true-hearted monarch. But the prominent characters are taken from the burghers of St. Andrews, and the portraiture of the life of the period is done in a very masterly style. The scholars at St. Leonard's College, with their youthful spirit and buoyancy, the traders of the old town with their little jealousies and narrow-minded prejudices, the rough and rugged soldiery of the Castle, and behind all, the dark and portentous figure of Beaton, all the more impressive in its effects because the cardinal does not actually appear in the story, all pass in review before us. The incidents of the story, turning on the popular belief in witchcraft, and the trouble in which the hero and heroine are consequently involved, are well conceived, and the plot is much more artistically constructed than is common in books of this class. Altogether it is a tale of a superior order, and reflects great credit on the author.

Mr. Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly, has sent us a useful little sixpenny pamphlet, the *London Catalogue of British Plants*, published under the direction of the London Botanical Exchange Club. It is a reprint of the list of plants included in the London Catalogue of 1844, adapted so far as could be to recent changes in the science.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Collector's Hand-book of Algae, Seaweeds, &c. (Hardwicke). The Curate's Discipline, by Mrs. Eilloart, Three Vols. (Hurst and Blackett). Poems by Bramantip Camenas; Poems by Claude Lake (A. W. Bennett). The Bible versus the Churches (Snow and Co.). The Milton Concordance (S. Low and Co.). Report of the Board of Trade (Joseph Bentley). Words from the Poets (Macmillan and Co.). Uncle Tom's Cabin (F. Warne and Co.). The Priesthood of Believers (Longmans). Twelve Years in Canterbury, New Zealand; Letters on England, by Louis Blanc. Second series. Two Vols. (S. Low and Co.). Swaine's Poems and Ballads (From the Author). Three English Statesmen, by Goldwin Smith (Macmillan and Co.). The Congregational Sunday-school Hymn-book (Jackson, Walford and Co.). The Reign of Sulonism, by George Anderson (Murray and Sons, Glasgow).

#### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

##### BIRTHS.

WILKINS.—May 22, at Union Chapel House, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Wilkins, of a daughter.  
HOWDEN.—May 23, at Burwood, near Hydney, New South Wales, the wife of the Rev. G. G. Howden, of a daughter.  
WILSON.—July 11, at the Parsonage, Halstead, Essex, the wife of the Rev. T. Given Wilson, of a daughter.  
LINES.—July 19, at 6, High-street, Maidstone, the wife of Mr. William E. Lines, chemist, of a son.  
JARVIS.—July 19, at Limerick, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Jarvis, of a daughter.  
MILL.—July 22, at Torrington Villas, Lee, S.E., the wife of Mr. J. M. Mill, of a son.  
MILLARD.—July 29, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., of Huntingdon, of a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

M'KERRON—PATERSON.—July 17, at Spring-garden House, Aberdeen, by the Rev. W. M'Kerron, D.D., Manchester, assisted by the Rev. H. Paterson, of Stonehouse, the Rev. James M. M'Kerron, B.A., to Miss, third daughter of the late William Paterson, Esq.  
NODES—NODES.—July 18, at Camden-road Chapel, by the Rev. F. Tucker, B.A., assisted by the Rev. B. D. Wilson, Alfred, eldest son of Mr. G. A. Nodes, of Chapel-street, Tottenham-court-road, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. H. O. Nodes, of Roseberry Villas, Tufnell Park West.  
GARRARD—THOMPSON.—July 21, at the Congregational chapel, Crown-street, Ipswich, by the Rev. John Gay, Mr. Henry Garrard, to Mary Thompson, both of Ipswich.  
NEWSUM—RAINFORTH.—July 23, at the Independent chapel, Newland, Lincoln, by the Rev. Professor Scott, LL.B., and the Rev. F. W. Clarkson, B.A., Mr. Joseph Newsum, timber merchant, Rotherham, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Rainforth, Westfield House, Lincoln.  
LEES—GREENWOOD.—July 23, at Regent's Park Chapel, London, by the Rev. James Fleming, Mr. Cornelius Lees, of Halifax, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr. James Greenwood, of Southminster, Essex.  
GRIFFITHS—MILLAR.—July 23, at the West-end Congregational Chapel, Southport, by the Rev. John Chater, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Millson, Mr. Francis P. Griffiths, of Southport, to Agnes, second daughter of James Millar, Esq., of Leicester-street, Southport.  
MACKENNA—HOLLE.—July 24, at Montrose, by the Rev. Dr. Paterson, the Rev. A. Mackenna, of Sarbiton, to Fanny, third daughter of the late Henry Holle, Esq., surgeon, of Montrose, and widow of Colin Wilson, Esq., of Ardenvole.  
SLADE—HOLROYD.—July 24, at Queen-street Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Thomas, Mr. Robert Slade, to Lydia Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. W. H. Holroyd, both of that town.  
SUMMERSALES—BROWN.—July 24, at Harrison-road Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. James C. Gray, Mr. Thomas Wilson Summersales, to Miss Mary Emma Brown, both of Halifax.  
WEBSTER—JONES.—July 25, at the United Methodist Free Church, Lever-street, Manchester, by the Rev. Marmaduke

\* *Shipwrecks of Faith.* Three Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, in May, 1867. By RICHARD CHEYENIX TRENCH, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.



Miller, of Huddersfield, Joseph, fourth son of Mr. Richard Webster, to Mary Bratton, only daughter of Mr. Joseph B. Jones, of Collyhurst, Manchester.

## DEATHS.

MEDHURST.—May 12, at Hankow, China, Alice Evelyn, aged two years and seven months, youngest child of Walter H. Medhurst, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at that place.

CAMPBELL.—July 23, Elizabeth Lindsay-Alexander, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., of Bradford, Yorks.

LEONARD.—July 23, at his residence, 3, Buckingham Villas, Clifton, after a lingering illness, Solomon Leonard, Esq., M.A., magistrate for the city of Bristol, formerly of Harpenden and Woodchester, aged sixty-eight.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

On Thursday afternoon the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England was reduced to two per cent., but the effect of the rumours of war between France and Prussia and the wet weather, combined with pre-existing causes of depression, has been that Consols instead of rising during the week have suffered a considerable fall. They stand now at 93½ to 94½ for money and account.

The discount market remains unrelieved of its glut of money. Rates for first-class bills are as low as 1½ to 1½.

The London and County Bank have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent. for the past half-year, which is the same distribution as was made this time last year.

The Board of Trade returns for the month have been published. The exports for the month of June amounted to 15,490,091, against 14,630,120, in June, 1866. This is the first month in which the exports have shown signs of reviving. The imports are somewhat less than what they were in May, 1866.

The last return of the Bank of England shows an increase of 261,853, in the reserve, a decrease in "other securities" (i.e. money invested in discount) of 328,018, and a small increase in the bullion.

The present is the third occasion on which the Bank rate has fallen to 2 per cent., the first period having commenced on April 22, 1852, and ended on January 6, 1853; the second period having commenced on July 24, 1862, and ended on October 30, of the same year.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 310, for the week ending Wednesday, July 24.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,557,895	Government Debt	£11,015,106
		Other Securities	£2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£1,557,895
	£26,557,895		£26,557,895

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,528,000	Government Securities	£12,830,775
Reserve	£3,981,249	Other Securities	£17,948,489
Public Deposits	£4,097,247	Notes	£12,555,180
Other Deposits	£90,775,813	Gold & Silver Coin	£1,212,969
Seven Day and other Bills	£481,109		
	£48,848,411		£48,848,411

July 25, 1867.

FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier.

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, July 29.

The weather during the past week has been unsettled. The fall of rain on Thursday night and Friday morning was very heavy, and the crops were much laid. The supply of English wheat to this morning's market was very small, and was sold at an advance of 1s. per quarter from the rates of day week; but it was difficult to make any more money. Factors held foreign for a similar improvement, which was grudgingly paid, and the trade was not active. Barley firm, and fully as dear. Beans and peas each 1s. per quarter higher. The arrival of oats is very large, fully 100,000 quarters for the week, and many fresh cargoes still to report for this morning. This has given the trade a check for this article; but at a decline of 6d. per quarter from Monday last there was a good steady demand for all fair samples.

## CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Best and Kent	57 to 67	
Do. old	57 to 67	
Do. new	58 to 64	
White, old	58 to 71	
Do. new	58 to 67	
Foreign red	55 to 65	
Do. white	57 to 73	
BARLEY—		
English malting	39 to 50	
Chevalier	50 to 56	
Distilling	40 to 45	
Foreign	30 to 44	
MALT—		
Pale	73 to 78	
Chevalier	75 to 80	
Brown	58 to 63	
BEANS—		
Ticks	41 to 44	
Harrow	41 to 44	
Small	43 to 48	
Egyptian	— to —	
BREAD—		
London, Saturday, July 27.		
The prices of		
wheat bread in the metropolis		
are from 9½d. to 10d.; house-		
hold ditto, 7d. to 9d.		

## METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, July 29.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 10,853 head. In the corresponding week in 1866 we received 16,417; in 1865, 21,100; in 1864, 14,014; in 1863, 13,194; in 1862, 13,074; in 1861,

13,191; and in 1860, 13,484 head. To-day's market was rather heavily supplied with foreign stock, in a very middling condition. Sales progressed slowly, and prices had a drooping tendency. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were moderate, but deficient in quality. Good and fine breeds were in fair request, at prices equal to Monday last; but other stock moved off slowly, at a decline in the quotations of 3d. per 8 lbs. The top figure was 5s. 4d. per 8 lbs. The supply from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised about 1,650 short-horns and crosses; from other parts of England, 650 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 11 Scots and crosses. For the time of year the supply of sheep was rather limited, and most breeds came to hand in very middling condition. Prime Downs, half-breeds, Lincolns, and Leicesters, supported last week's currency; but all other breeds gave way 3d. per 8 lbs. The top figure was 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs. The sale for lambs was exceedingly dull, the supply of which was good, at 2d. per 8 lbs. less money. The extreme quotation was 6s. 6d. per 8 lbs. Calves were in full average supply and sluggish request, on former terms, viz., from 4s. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lbs. The sale for pigs was heavy, and late rates were barely supported.

## Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	3 to 3 4	Prime Southdown	4 to 5 2
Second quality	3 6 to 4 2	Lambs	5 2 to 6 6
Prime large oxen	4 4 to 5 0	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 to 4 8
Prime 8c to, &c.	5 2 to 5 4	Prime small	4 10 to 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 to 3 4	Large hogs	3 4 to 3 10
Second quality	3 6 to 4 4	Neatam. porkers	4 0 to 4 4
Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 4 8		

Quarter-old store pigs, 24s. to 26s. each. Buckling Calves, 21s. to 23s.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 29.

The supplies of town and country killed meat at these markets are only moderate. The trade is steady, and the prices rule firm. The imports into London last week consisted of 235 packages from Rotterdam, and 16 from Hamburg.

## Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	2	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	4	3	10
Middling ditto	3	8	4	0	Middling ditto	4	0	4	4
Prime large do.	4	4	4	6	Prime ditto	4	6	4	10
Do. small do.	4	8	4	10	Veal	3	8	4	6
Large pork	3	4	3	10	Lamb	4	4	5	4
Small pork	4	0	4	4					

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, July 29.—Our market is very active at an advance of 10s. per cwt.; but trade is much restricted by the extremely limited stock of hops on offer, holders looking for higher rates before long, as reports of the rapid development of blight continue to arrive from all parts of the country. The late heavy rains have not been productive of improvement even in the few favoured grounds, whilst many of the plantations are so severely blighted as to leave no hope of recovery. Continental accounts continue very favourable from all the principal grounds in Bavaria and Belgium; the Alsace district, however, is still infested with vermin. New York advices to the 16th inst. report an increase of lice and honeydew throughout the principal hop sections. Mid and East Kent, 9s. to 11s.; Weald of Kent, 9s. to 10s.; Sussex, 9s. to 9½s.; Farnham, 9s. to 10½s.; Yearlings, 6s. to 7s.; Olds, 2s. 10s. to 4s. 4s.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 29.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 604 firkins butter, and 2,706 bales bacon; and from foreign ports, 22,337 casks, &c., butter, 2,648 bales and 50 boxes bacon. The transactions in Irish butter are still very limited; a few sales of finest Clonmells were made last week at 98s. on board. Foreign butter met an improved demand, and best Dutch advanced to 106s. and 108s. The bacon market ruled steady, and best Waterford declined 2s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 29.—The supply of potatoes on sale at these markets, both English and foreign, are ample, and quite equal to the demand, which is fairly active at our quotations. The imports into London last week consisted of 29 casks from Hamburg, 61 baskets from Ostend, 70 baskets 17 packages from Bordeaux, 69 packages from Boulogne, 324 baskets from Dunkirk, 219 baskets and 190 bags from Rotterdam. English, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6s. per cwt.; French, 5s. to 7s.; Jersey, 6s. to 7s.; Dutch, 8s. to 9s. per basket.

SEED, Monday, July 29.—The heavy fall of rain on Friday last has induced the holders of cloverseed to demand higher prices for fine qualities, and there are a few buyers at full rates. Trefoils were held at quite as much money, but not many sales have been entered into. Old white mustard-seed has sold on former terms, several samples being sent forward to be cleared out before new comes to market. East India rapeseed is dearer on the week 2s. per quarter, with a very large sale. A few samples of new English of good quality appeared; the best was offered at 68s. per quarter, secondary at 66s. per quarter. Maize was steady in value and demand.

WOOL, Monday, July 29.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for most kinds of wool for home use, but for export purposes very little is doing. In prices we have no change so far. The supply of colonial wool in warehouse is now about 140,000 bales.

OIL, Monday, July 29.—The demand for linseed oil continues active, and the quotations for immediate delivery is now 4½d. English brown rape is steady at 38½d. on the spot, and 40d. to 40½d. for the last four months; foreign brown 40d., on the spot. English refined sells at 40½d. 10s., and foreign at 42d. to 42½d. 10s. Olive oils are firm in price but there is little doing. Fine descriptions of palm oil are scarce, and Lagos sells readily at 40½d., Ceylon coconut at 49½d., and Cochin 54d. to 56d.

TALLOW, Monday, July 29.—The market is flat; P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 41s. 9d. per cwt. Town tallow is 43s. 8d. nett cash.

COAL, Monday, July 29.—Market steady, at last day's rates. Hetton's 21s. 8d., Haswell's 21s. 3d., Tees 21s., South Hetton 21s. 3d., East Hartlepool 21s., Hartlepool 21s. 9d., Eden Main 19s. 6d., Fremington 18s. 6d., Casop 20s. 6d., Hartley 17s. 3d., South Hartlepool 20s. 3d. Fresh ships, 45; left, 1; at sea, 15.

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